The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE REDUCTIONS IN THE ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The House Committee on Appropriations have so far advanced with their work that they are able to judge the approximate amount of reduction possible in the estimates. Several members of the committee estimate this amount at $20,000,000. The chief reductions will be in the River and Harbor and the Fortification bills. The estimated deficit for the fiscal year is $40,000,000. This leaves a deficit of $20,000,000, for which other provision must be made. There is little probability that this additional $20,000,000 can be secured, except by slight additional taxation upon certain articles.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

There is a growing conviction that Congress will determine the Louisiana question by ordering a new election. A gentleman who has been intimately connected with the Republican Party there from the commencement of the existing complications, and who has enjoyed the best opportunity for forming an intelligent opinion, to-day stated that it seems to him probable that Congress will order a new election, rather than attempt to decide upon the claims of the contestants filed here. He also asserted that such action would, doubtless, prove satisfactory to the people of Louisiana.

NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The Secretary of the Treasury was requested by the House to report the amount of money appropriated by Congress since 1789 for the construction of canals, railways, and other public highways, and to designate the localities where such expenditures have been made. This report is nearly completed. It will correct a popular opinion that, in all appropriations for such purposes, the East has received more consideration than the West. The report will show that Illinois since 1789 has received more for the purposes named than the entire New-England States during the same period. Some twenty-five millions of dollars have been expended in the West for these purposes within that period, exclusive of the millions granted to the Pacific Railways.

NEW-YEAR AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The official ceremonies of New-Year's were attended with their usual formalities. The day, which opened with sunny skies, soon changed to the rainy New-Year's Day, which is traditional here. At the White House, contrary to expectation, Mrs. Grant received, having felt compelled for this occasion to sacrifice her private sorrow to the demands of state. Of the diplomatic corps, the Turkish Minister, Aristarchi Bey, made his first, and M. De Noailles, the French Minister, his last Washington New-Year's call. None of the Government officials offered wine to their guests. The day had its mournful feature in the death of Gen. B. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who, at 6 o'clock this morning, died of typhoid pneumonia.

ALLEGED INJUSTICE TO TAX-PAYING SEAMEN FROM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Some difficulty has existed between the Marine Hospital Bureau of the Treasury Department and the local quarantine organizations of the country, relative to the treatment of tax-paying seamen in hospitals. The Marine Hospital Bureau has made every effort to harmonize its duties as agent of a trust fund with what may be conceived to be the exigencies of local quarantine. The Marine Hospital regulations have been so modified as to permit of the acceptance of the certificate of the local surgeon, instead of that of the regular medical officer of the service, as authority upon which to base a permit for hospital relief. Other steps have been taken to remove the difficulty, but without success. Under the present administration of quarantine at New-York City, and at one or two other ports, these certificates are promptly forwarded, and no difficulty is experienced; but, as there is no authority to compel the State Quarantine officials to take such action where they refuse, complications are quite serious. At Philadelphia the local quarantine officers refuse to comply with the requests of the Treasury Department. The Marine Hospital Bureau is consequently deprived of the only legal evidence which will enable it to audit claims for relief. The department offers to pay all quarantine bills for all tax-paying seamen, provided that the department is provided with evidence that the relief has been given, and that the patient was entitled to it, in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS—ALLEGED DESIGNS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Gentlemen from Texas represent that a movement is soon to be inaugurated to elect this Winter, instead of next, a successor to Senator Flanagan. The official term of Senator Flanagan expires March 3, 1875. The present Legislature of Texas will be required to choose his successor. Although it has not been the custom in that State to elect Senators until the Winter immediately preceding the election of a Senatorial term, there is nothing in the law of Texas to prevent such an election this Winter. The recent removal of disabilities from John H. Reagan, Ex-Postmaster General of the Confederate States, has rendered him an eligible candidate for the Senatorial office, and he will soon become publicly known as a candidate. His friends are represented as active in a movement for his election this Winter. The other prominent candidates are Hubbard, the present Democratic Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Throckmorton. The indications at present are that Reagan has the best chance of success. He will be supported by the old secession element of the State, known as the "Jeff. Davis Democracy." The strength of the party was shown by the fact that the hospitalities and courtesies of the State were recently tendered to Jeff. Davis while on a visit there. The sentiments actuating this party are, perhaps, best shown by a recent speech of John Ireland, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in which he said: "I hate the United States flag, and I will teach my children, and my children's children, to hate it; for it is the emblem of the degradation and thrawldom of my country." These gentlemen referred to further report a very bad state of affairs in Texas. In counties where the Democrats have a majority, free speech has become as impossible as in the days before the war. The free expression of sentiments is not disturbed on the lines of railroad, and the connections between the great centres of population. But in the interior counties, away from the avenues of commerce, it is hazardous for a Northern man to make known his opinions. Convictions upon criminal charges in the courts in these localities, where Northern men are the aggrieved parties, are impossible. The juries always acquit. One of the purposes of the new Democratic Legislature is to provide for a new Constitutional Convention. The leading object sought to be attained through this is, to secure the repeal of the articles of the present Constitution which reserve for the use of the common free schools six sections of land in every county of the State. The present Constitutional provisions render it impossible to devote these lands to speculative uses. Such repeal would inevitably result in the complete destruction of the new free school system so recently introduced under Republican rule. It is in the power, doubtless, of the new Legislature, and of the party now in power, to accomplish this purpose. The only remedy would be national interference.

This, it is urged, might be secured by an act of Congress declaring that the State no longer had a republican form of government, in the event that, in abolishing the present Constitution, the State should also abolish that section of the Constitution which delares secession and nullification to be treason, on the basis of which declaration Texas was readmitted into the Union under the Reconstruction laws. It is expected that this new Democratic Legislature will also attempt to enact a Labor law, similar to the existing Labor law in Georgia. The proposed law, like the Georgia law, will manifestly be designed to hold the blacks in a condition of semi-servitude. This is the effect of the present Georgia State law. That law, in substance, provides that the contract term of every laborer shall be for one year; that, within that term, the laborer shall be absolutely under the subjection of his employer, and that, in the event of his breaking his contract, he may be posted, with all the distinguishing marks of identification in common use in slave days. The law also provides penalties against the employment by others of such a contract person during the term of his engagement. These Texas gentlemen themselves admit that these views are extreme views of the situation in Texas, but they assert that they are shared by a very considerable, and a most respectable, portion of the Republican Party in that State.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Some of the medical officers of the army are preparing to secure the introduction of a bill which shall provide for a nearer approximation of the rank of the medical staff officers of the army to the other staff officers. The claim is made that the medical staff officers of the army have not been placed on an equal footing with the other staff corps as regards rank, and that they have not had the same consideration shown them in this respect that has been accorded the naval medical officers. They maintain that, as a body, they are entitled to the same advantages as granted to other staff officers. During the war, when medical officers were recommended for brevet promotions, these recommendations were permitted to remain in the Surgeon General's Office without action. The consequence was that very few medical officers were promoted until very late in the war. The chances for promotion in the medical staff corps are very few. An officer, after three years of service, may be promoted to a Captaincy, and subsequently may be promoted to be a Major, according to seniority. This latter promotion would not ordinarily occur in fifteen years of service, and this is practically the end of the prospects of promotion for the medical staff officers, except where a Surgeon is fortunate enough to secure a medical purveyorship. This latter office, necessarily, can only be within the reach of a very few persons, since there are but five medical purveyors in the entire army, and vacancies seldom occur. This condition of the law works a great injustice to officers who are in active service; but the injustice is still more apparent in the cases of those who have spent years in the service, and who are disabled by disease or infirmities. Adjutant Generals, Quartermasters, and Engineers of thirty years' service, are almost certain of retirement on the rank of Colonel, while Surgeons may not expect to be retired on higher rank than that of Major, which leaves them an income utterly inadequate for the support of their families. A bill based upon these assumptions is expected to be introduced into the Senate providing for an assimilation of the medical staff officers to the rank of other staff officers.

THE WELSH EISTEDFODD.

EXERCISES AND COMPETITIONS AT UTICA YESTERDAY.

UTICA, Jan. 1.—The Welsh people of this city held their annual Eistedfodd to-day. The Opera-house was crowded all day, people coming from all the surrounding country and from other States. All the exercises were conducted in Welsh, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The subjects for competition are given out a year in advance, and prizes are awarded for the best poems, songs, glees, anthems, recitations, and addresses. They excite great interest among this people, and to win a prize at any of them is considered a great honor. Three sessions were held to-day, as well as a concert last night. The morning proceedings were preliminary, and the smaller prizes are generally awarded at this session. In the afternoon the ceremony of inducting the successful aspirants was performed, and a prize in money and a silver medal were given to the best choir singing of a glee, "The Death of Picton," which won the prize here last year. Short addresses were made, among others one by Hon. John J. Parry, of Rome.

At the evening session, prizes were awarded for epigrams on the late Horace Greeley, and another choral competition took place. Hon. Ellis H. Roberts of this city, delivered a Welsh oration, which was received with great applause. Mr. Roberts spoke of the origin and growth of the Welsh language, its relation to the other languages of Europe, the history, literature, and character of the Welsh people. In conclusion, he said: "Let us be thankful that we live on American soil, living under freedom's banner. No royal family or established church is raised between our sun and our New Year. Let us give to our adopted land, which secures to us all blessings, the noblest Welsh virtues. If we cherish our language, let us also cherish the piety and sobriety, the thrift and industry that has ennobled our mother. If America will not learn our language, why may she not take upon her, while rising among the nations, the character and virtues of Wales? She has the Bible; let us study it as Wales studies it—on every mountain and in every valley. Let us not forget the duties or the doctrines of religion. If she would be rich, let her also be simple and thrifty; let her look with affection on the beginning of her race; but let her also remember that the army of the ages is still in advance of her age."

At the conclusion of the address the singing and the awarding of prizes were resumed, and the most successful Eistedfodd ever held here adjourned to meet January, 1875.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS BAILED.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 1.—A hearing was had to-day in the Municipal Court in the case of John Conlon and Thomas Gantley, the prize-fighters, who contested at Half-way House, Saugus, last Saturday, and were each held in $5,000 bail to answer at the Superior Court. Thomas Gately, proprietor of the house where the fight occurred, was also bound over to the upper court in $500, for which he furnished sureties.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1.—The election to-day was unusually quiet, and the vote light. The probability is that Logue is elected Mayor; but owing to the scratching, the result will not be known until a late hour.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

APPARENT COLLAPSE OF THE STRIKE.

ENGINEERS ON THE AMBOY DIVISION ACCEPT THE REDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—A meeting of the engineers employed on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held at Camden early this morning. The men decided to accept reduced rates, and are now on duty. All trains have left that point on regular time. In an interview, Gen. W. I. Sewell, General Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, stated that all the employes were at work at the reduction, and no difficulty was apprehended. A number of engineers and firemen have been interviewed, and, although the majority are very reticent, others have made incautious remarks, such as "We are going to give the company a rip, and will not submit to the reduced rates." Nothing new has been developed here to-day.

It is understood that a conference of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will meet at the Continental Hotel to-morrow, to take definite action regarding the reduction. There is a rumor prevalent that a meeting of all the councils of the brotherhood will be held here Sunday. There are about twenty councils, with a membership of 1,000. The impression is that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged to all parties interested at to-morrow's meeting.

CONSIDERATE COURSE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ENGINEERS—TRAINS FROM WEST OF PITTSBURG ARRIVING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—As was predicted by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the employes here accepted the new state of affairs imposed by order of the President of the road, and the reduction in wages, which went into effect to-day, has been adopted without any demonstrations of disapproval on the part of the men. At the company's depot in West Philadelphia trains have been arriving and departing on schedule time, and all the Western mails were promptly received, showing connections were made at Pittsburg for eastern-bound passengers. That a strike has been averted is not a question of doubt, but a confirmed fact, and the considerate action of the engineers all along the line indicates that they will not take any steps which might injure the business of the road. They accept the modification in their terms of pay, and depend upon the generosity and justice of the President and Directors to restore them their proper rights, when the business of the road and its branches shall sanction such action. The falling off in the freight business, caused by the strike at the West, has been considerable, but now that affairs have again assumed their wonted aspect a rapid recovery is anticipated, and the officers look forward to a heavy business within the next few weeks. The engineers have been the only men who have offered any opposition, and in a circular to the President of the road they agree to submit to the ten per cent. reduction, stating that in view of the great inconvenience that would ensue from the stoppage of trains to the large number of passengers residing on the line of the New-York Division, engaged in daily business in New-York and Philadelphia; also, "the uniform courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated by the officers with whom we are brought in daily contact, we do not propose to take such action as shall in any way derange the business of the company, or inconvenience its officers or the public." The clerical force, as well as the brakemen and conductors, signify their entire acquiescence in the decree of President Thompson.

A meeting of the engineers engaged on various sections of the road is to be held in this city to-morrow for the purpose of considering the existing state of affairs, when the question of submitting the problem of wages to a board of arbitration, will be argued. It is a matter of gratification that the terms of the company have been submitted to, for had trouble occurred on the main line the whole business of the road and its numerous connections in all directions would have been prostrated. Official information from Pittsburg to-day is to the effect that the strike is at an end on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Pan Handle Roads, and trains on these routes have been resumed upon regular time.

ENGINEERS IN CINCINNATI ASKING TO BE TAKEN BACK.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—There is no railroad news of importance. The trains all went out to-day. Two engineers from the number of the strikers in this city called on Superintendent Ellison, and asked to be taken back unconditionally, and it is thought that to-morrow most of them will ask for work.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

A CREDITABLE CELEBRATION BY THE COLORED MEN OF SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1.—Emancipation Day was celebrated by the colored people of Savannah in a very creditable manner. Six companies of infantry and one of cavalry marched through the city this morning. In front of the Custom-house they saluted the American flag. An oration was delivered by Rev. H. M. Turner, the colored orator of Georgia, after which the companies competed for prizes—one for best-drilled company and one for company having the handsomest uniform. Three prominent white citizens, formerly officers in the Confederate Army, were judges. A national salute was fired from a gun loaned to the colored people by the master of a Spanish vessel. It is conceded by all that the colored people conducted the celebration in a very creditable manner.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

MOTION TO ALLOW THE FIRM TO BE PRESENT AT THE EXAMINATION OF THE BOOKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Counsel for Jordan, Marsh & Co. appeared before Judge Lowell, of the United States Court, to-day, and made a motion that the firm might be present, by counsel or otherwise, at the examination of their books and papers. The Judge, after hearing the motion, announced that he would consult Judge Shepley.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT BROWNSVILLE, IND.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—The following are the names of the killed and injured at the accident near Brownsville, Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Indianapolis Railroad, last night, as reported in the special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

John A. Line, of Connersville, Ind., killed.

Charles Chester, of Lebanon, Ohio, probably fatally injured. A little child of Mr. Chester was killed, and his wife and two other children were slightly injured.

John W. Naylor, of Blooming Grove, Ind., seriously injured on head and breast.

Wm. Humphreys, of Fleming County, Ky., tongue and face cut, and face badly bruised.

Hannah E. Mattis, of Sandhill, Mo., slightly injured.

Sarah Steel, of Clayton, Ill., slightly injured.

Rev. S. B. Falkenburg, of Indianapolis, slightly injured.

The injured were removed to Connersville, where every attention is being shown them.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 1.—About 8 o'clock this morning John Regner, a molder, living in River street, near the Erie Railway Depot, attempted to fire a salute from an imperfect cannon of his own making, touching it off with a red-hot poker. The cannon exploded, and fragments of it tore through the jugular vein and the carotid artery, killing him instantly.

THE BOSTON, LOWELL, AND NASHUA RAILROAD.

WILTON, N. H., Jan. 1.—The extension to Greenfield of the Boston, Lowell, and Nashua Railroad is being celebrated to-day with great enthusiasm. A train of eight cars passed over the road, conveying a large party of ladies and gentlemen. The programme comprises a dinner, speeches, and general festivity.

A SINGULAR ROBBERY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PACKAGE OF MONEY FROM A CINCINNATI HOTEL SAFE—TRACE OF IN COVINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1.—A singular chapter has just been added to the annals of crime in Cincinnati. Fred. Clapp, a speculator in mineral and other lands, resides at Jacksborough, Tenn. He came to Cincinnati from Indianapolis on Saturday at midnight, and stopped at the Burnet House. He gave package of $2,950 to Henry Yates, clerk at the Burnet House. Yates could not open the safe, but handed the money in morning to Corey, another clerk, who put the money in the safe. Clapp called for the money at noon on Sunday; took out $450, and another clerk named Bamford, put the rest back in the safe. The money was seen by Bamford all right on Wednesday sight. Yesterday at noon Clapp called for the money, but it could not be found. The safe was opened yesterday morning by a son of the proprietor, who did not notice whether the package was there or not. Yates and a young clerk stood by. The Police were informed, and this young clerk was searched, but nothing was found. The scent was entirely lost. The scene now shifts to Covington, Ky. just across the Ohio River. About midnight, las night the Covington Police found an intoxicated man, well-dressed, with a gold watch and other tokens of respectability. He was unwilling, or unable, to tell his name, and so was taken to the Station-house to sober up. He carried under his arm a coat done up in a bundle. He was required to deposit ten dollars this morning as security that he would return to-morrow and answer to the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was then dismissed. He, however, forgot his bundle. The officers examined it and found it to be a coat and $2,250 sewed up in it. The man soon came back and asked for his bundle. The officers pretended not to have seen it, and asked him whether it was important. He replied, "No, it was only a coat worth $20 or $30," and left. The funny thing is that the officers kept the coat and did not arrest the man. If the man was honest, he should have his coat. If the coat was kept, as not being honestly obtained, the man should have been arrested.

The news now reached Covington of the loss of the money at the Burnet House. The officers came over to the Burnet House, and on inquiry it was learned that a drunken man the night before, whose name is Carberry, and who is a cousin of the clerk, Henry Yates, the first clerk mentioned in this story, who was immediately arrested. Ninety-five dollars were found on him in $5, $10, and $20 bills, and some of them Clapp thinks he can identify. Carberry, who lives in this city, has not been here since some time yesterday, and the Police are watching his house and looking for him everywhere. Yates denies having any knowledge of the money, but it now transpires that when the safe was opened by Jocelyn, son of the proprietor, yesterday morning, Yates stood by, and was asked to take a tin till out and put it in the money drawer. He did so and shut the safe. While this was being done Jocelyn was reading a paper, and the other young clerk who stood by was not looking. Yates could not have foreseen that he would be asked to take the till from the safe, and so if he took the money he must have determined upon the act and committed it instantly. Yates had been a clerk two years, and was most implicitly trusted. James Carberry, the supposed accomplice, was arrested to-night.

ONE MORE BANK DEFALCATION.

THE TREASURER OF THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF CONCORD AN EMBEZZLER.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—A *Journal* special dispatch from Concord, N. H., states that an irregularity in connection with the National Savings Bank of Concord is announced, the Treasurer, W. W. Storrs, having misappropriated $65,000. On Friday last, while the Trustees were looking over the notes and papers, the Treasurer confessed that there was a deficiency in his account of from $50,000 to $75,000. This was the first intimation the officers had received. The Treasurer states that for the past three years he had repeatedly loaned the funds of the bank to Robert S. Webster, who had been largely engaged in lumber operations in Ellenburg, N. Y., and had become greatly embarrassed. His bondsmen were promptly notified of the defalcation, and have been in session every day since examining into the affair. His bonds are either $100,000 or $125,000, and his sureties, twenty-five in number, are all reliable and sound men, and represent largely the business wealth of Concord. The bonds of Storrs secure the depositors from all loss on his account. The institution has deposits amounting to about $1,750,000. The President is George A. Pillsbury, of Concord. The business of the bank will be in no manner interrupted by the Treasurer's defalcation. Storrs states that his position as Cashier of the First National Bank and Treasurer of the Savings Bank enabled him to carry the account unbeknown to any of the officials of either institution.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE DEPOSITORS.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 1.—There was great excitement here, this forenoon, over the National Savings Bank defalcation, which was not generally known until 10 o'clock, when depositors had gathered in a large group in front of the bank building waiting to get a dividend, which it had been announced would be paid to-day. When the doors were opened they were surprised at being told that no payments could be made at present. The officers stated that they had made all preparation to pay off about twenty-five per cent. of the depositors to-day, but that John D. Lyman, one of the State Bank Commissioners, requested that no portion of the deposits be paid out until he could make an official examination of the institution. The officers further stated that they had in the vaults, in cash, in readiness to be paid out, nearly a quarter of a million dollars. This explanation satisfied the more reasonable of the depositors. Some of the depositors were, however, very apprehensive that matters were worse than generally believed, and they began to offer their books at seventy-five cents on the dollar; but calmer depositors dissuaded them from making any such rash bargains. At noon the bank closed its doors as usual, and soon afterward the crowd dispersed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McGenness' livery-stable, in Columbia, Penn., was burned yesterday morning. Fifteen horses, the wagon-sheds, and all the carriages were destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who was seen to leave the stable just before it broke out. The stable was insured, but not the stock. The loss is about $4,000.

The wooden block on Main street, Concord, N. H., owned by James H. Chase and Williams & Stevens, was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the extent of $1,000. It is partially insured, and was occupied by half a dozen parties, who lose about $3,000, the insurance on which is $1,850.

Desper's box shop at Barre, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000 to $12,000.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—Elliott J. Raymond and H. L. Malloy, employed on the new railroad bridge across the Connecticut River at this city, were thrown from the bridge this morning by a dump-car running against them. Raymond fell into the river below and was instantly killed, his head being crushed into a shapeless mass. He leaves a wife at Northampton. Malloy saved himself by catching hold of the timbers of the bridge, and clinging there until rescued.

NEW-YEAR IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

New-Year's Day broke clear and bright. A fresh wind scurried up and down the wide streets, blowing here and there clouds of light dust, very annoying to the pedestrian callers who could not afford the luxury of a close carriage. Aside from this, the day was a very pleasant one. The New-Year was ushered in this season in a most decorous manner. The leaders of society agreed that no intoxicating beverages should be set forth to tempt the youth or to encourage the old. The temperance people met in conclave, when they learned of this intention of society's best leaders, and passed resolutions of general congratulation. The old old boys, who hunt in quartets on this day, said it was the driest New-Year they ever experienced. In several instances those old stagers carried their liquid refreshments with them, and in the depths of a close carriage appeased their appetites, insulted by tea and coffee. The young men did not seem to mind the absence of the merry punch-bowl, flowing with egg-nog and its accompaniments. There was a general absence of Congressmen at the majority of the receptions. The diplomatic people, with their pleasing accent and unique style of dress; the army and navy officers—gorgeously emblazoned representatives of glory—and the natives in all the richness of best attire, made up the majority of the callers. There were Congressmen among them, but few and far between. In the main the representatives contented themselves with calling upon the officials of state.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The scene in front of the White House from 11 in the morning, when the official calls began, until 2 in the afternoon, when the "citizens'" calls ended, was a very animated one. The sun shone warm and bright, as if for the especial benefit of the promiscuous audience upon the broad, stone sidewalks. At the gates, until 1 o'clock, blue-coated policemen stood in aggregated dignity, admitting only those privileged to enter. The colored people were out in full force, and ludicrous indeed were their exclamations of admiration at the gay uniforms and dashing equipages that passed through the main entrance. From 10:30 until 1 o'clock in the afternoon the people in the street enjoyed the gay spectacle, and then the gates were opened wide, and the sovereigns came in, sweeping all before them. Inside the Executive Mansion a white, loosely-woven canvas, spread over the carpets, soon became a dingy thoroughfare. A door opening on the East Parlor offered opportunity for the crowd to escape after they had passed through the Blue Parlor, where the reception was held. Meanwhile the red-coated members of the Marine Band, safely ensconced in one of the ante-rooms, were blowing their faces into hues more sanguine than their coats in their attempt to enliven the callers, who had become depressed by the formidable undertaking of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Promptly at 11 o'clock came Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, being the first to arrive. He left his carriage and proceeded quietly to the Red Parlor. He was attired in a gorgeous state dress weighed down with gold bullion, ribbons, crosses, and stars. His face is a very pleasant one, smooth and benevolent, well set off by light iron-gray whiskers. In appearance he might easily be taken for an English or American naval officer. He was accompanied by his son, Mr. Luis Polo, and First Secretary of Legation Mr. Potestad, who yielded nothing to his chief in richness of dress. Then came Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, another mass of moving gold lace and bullion, accompanied by Lady Thornton and the Misses Thornton. Baron Charles Lederer, Minister from Austria, came next, attired in the diplomatic full dress, and accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Hengelmuller, who was dressed in a costume that would enable him to make his fortune on any stage. This costume is the Hungarian full dress. He was an object of wonder to the gaze of everybody. The new Turkish Minister, Austarchi Bey, successor of Blacque Bey, wore the usual diplomatic dress, with the difference of mounting upon his head the Turkish fez, while strapped to his side was the scimetar of the faithful. The Russian Minister came up smiling and benevolent. The Marquis De Noailles, the French Minister, accompanied by his charming wife, was there. All the diplomats appeared in state dress, with the exception of Mr. Mauscal, the Mexican Minister, and Mr. Villeno, Chargé d'Affaires of Peru.

THE BLUE PARLOR.

The reception was held in the Blue Parlor. President Grant entered at 11 A. M., Mrs. Grant leaning upon his arm. He was followed by Gens. Babcock and Dent and their wives. The Cabinet officers, with their wives, were already in the parlor. A moment after 11 the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The diplomats, under the lead of Sir Edward Thornton, the present Dean of the corps, proceeded to the Blue Parlor, where they were presented by the Secretary of State to the President. Of course what followed is understood. Polite formulas, a little desultory chat, and each finally made way for those who were to follow.

At 11:30 came the Judges of the Supreme Court and members of Congress. The carriages come whirling up, the usher darts forward to the carriage, learns the name of the occupant, and cries it out to the man at the door of the house, who projects it into the space of the ante-room, where white-gloved domestics pass the name until it reaches the Chief Magistrate slightly in advance of the caller. Here comes Justice Miller, in appearance every inch a Judge, followed by Justice Davis, stout and dignified; Judges Swayne, Clifford, Field, Strong, Bradley, Hunt, all as solemn as if they were about to give an important decision, come in the order mentioned. As they pass up to the President, they shake his hand in a melancholy way, exchange a word with the ladies, who flank the Chief Magistrate, and then they join the diplomats in the parlor. The Congressmen follow. After that comes an exchange of commonplaces upon affairs of State, and a casual discussion of the condition of the country in general. Then the callers pass out to their carriages, and are whirled away somewhere else.

Time now 12 M. The blaze of army and navy uniforms now appears, and the spectacle is as gorgeous as the culmination of a pantomime. Gold lace, nodding plumes, upright martial figures, looking as uncomfortable as men always do when they are conscious that they are making objects of themselves. The officers come in squads. Gen. Sherman looked very well to-day. A bland smile stole across his stern countenance, which, shaded by a gracefully-plumed chapeau, as he gazes at the magnificence about him, of which he, by virtue of the four plumes in his hat, is the head. The procession of army officers passed, Admiral Porter appeared upon the scene, heading the representatives of the navy, many of them very sea-lions in personal appearance. But a few brief moments are the crowd entertained by the martial presence, when the scene shifts, and the First Assistants of the Cabinet officers and the chiefs of the bureaus arrive. The crowd now yawn for the first time. They have been treated to the spectacle of great chiefs, leaders among their kind, and they have little patience for anything else.

Time, 12:45 P. M. Here come a crowd of gray-headed men, arm in arm. Some lean upon canes; others walk with heads erect, as if the weight of years was carried by them now as easily as in youth. They are soldiers of the war of 1812, veterans of 1846, and the oldest inhabitants of the District. The ranks are a little thinner this year than they were last reception day. Each year the number of veteran soldiers presented will be smaller and smaller, until the sole remaining one, like the last guest of the annual dinner party, will come tottering up the steps alone to pay, for perhaps the last time, the tribute of his respect to the Executive.

It is the "sovereigns'" turn now. The policemen stand away from the gates, and the people come crowding up the walks till they bank up in a mass that has to wait its turn in the compact file which is making its way into the house. Passing through the ante-room and the hall opposite, the crowd enter, and there find a short man in full dress, who stands with military precision upon a certain figure in the carpet and mechanically shakes hands with those who pass before him. The crowd is composed of nearly every grade of Washington society. The colored friend and brother, who has left his white-wash brush outside, jostles fraternally against the lavender-gloved exquisite, portly easy-going merchants, coarse-looking women, beautiful women, country visitors, disappointed patriots in search of office, pert children, newsboys—every type of Washington humanity you may care to imagine is here. Some attempt to converse with the President, but the crowd behind makes this an impossibility. As for instance, a red faced man, with a confiding waistcoat, advances smilingly to the President, saying my name is Johnson, I met you out at Seneca in Wisconsin—here somebody hits him in the small of the back, and he is sent beyond the Chief Magistrate with such velocity that before he can explode an oath he is in the east parlor. All attempts to get upon confidential terms with the President, with the surging crowd of people at one's back, prove abortive. At 2 o'clock the President retired with a very black glove upon his hand, the doors were closed and the show was over.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A LATE TRAIN RUNS INTO ANOTHER AND WRECKS IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1.—About 10 o'clock to-night, as the Toledo and Indianapolis train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road was leaving Winton Place, on time, about six miles north of Cincinnati, the Richmond and Chicago train, an hour late, ran at nearly full speed into the Indianapolis, or rear car of the Toledo train. The passenger car and the baggage car, just ahead of it, were telescoped. Every car in the Toledo train was more or less damaged, while the rear passenger car and baggage car in front of it were totally wrecked. About fifteen persons were in the passenger car and escaped most miraculously with their lives; but there were a number of broken limbs and many bad bruises. The engineer of the Chicago train broke his leg in jumping from his engine. George F. Carnahan, principal of one of the public schools in Cincinnati, had his arm broken. Myers, of the firm of French & Myers, of Cincinnati, was very badly bruised. Further particulars are not known at this early hour. The Chicago engineer was entirely in fault, it is said, as the forward train had the right out. The Chicago train was badly shattered by the concussion.

LAND AND LABOR TROUBLES.

DISPUTED LAND TENURE—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY AND ITS WORKMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

On Saturday night last the men who occupy land in this city which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company claim held a meeting for the purpose of taking action on the proposition of Mr. Dickson, the President of the company, to adjust their troubles. The proposition being in favor of the company was rejected by them, and a committee was appointed to propose a counter proposition. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday night of this week, when they will take further action. The men seem determined not to surrender their land, and it is doubtful if the company can eject them. The history of the cause of the trouble is somewhat as follows: When the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was first organized by John and Maurice Wurts, they obtained possession of large tracts of wild land in the north-western section of the State, which was then an unbroken wilderness. Valuable mines were found to exist at Carbondale, and the company offered as an inducement to miners to work for them, the liberty of building and taking possession of any of their lands as sites for dwelling-houses. A great many went, and soon the nucleus of a flourishing town was gathered together. Time passed on, and the village became a city of over 12,000 inhabitants, of which a large number are the descendants of those who came here forty years ago, and who now occupy the same houses their fathers built. But miners are plenty, and the old company has passed into other hands, and here are over 300 acres of land in a flourishing city, which they think they can lay their hands on. The occupants work in these mines, and an order is issued that all miners who occupy these lands who do not come forward and sign a lease which will put the company in the light of owners, are forbidden to go to work. The men claim the lots they occupy, owing to twenty-one years' peaceable possession of the same. They have not signed the papers, and consequently are out of employment, and will very likely remain so for some time. The company had large quantities of coal on hand, and these measures are viewed by some merely as a subterfuge to throw the men out of employment until it is used up. The White Bridge tunnel has been boarded up at the entrance and no one permitted to enter. The huge Lackawanna breaker—said to be the largest in the world—is silent and deserted, and the giant structure which but a short time since prepared over 1,000 tons of coal per day, is now having its Winter vacation, to last—no one seems to know how long.

The company a short time since undertook to have the land surveyed, and a company of surveyors was sent to do the work, but the people drove them off. When the trouble will end no one seems to know, but it is hoped that the meeting on Wednesday evening will be governed by wise counsels. The President of the company, Mr. Dickson, in a recent letter to E. W. Weston, Superintendent at this place, states that the requiring of leases from parties in possession of company lands has been their practice for the last fifteen years, and if it has not been carried out the fault lay with the officers whose duty it was to attend to it. By making leases and establishing rates that would not be unreasonable, at which parties can buy with ease whenever they wish, titles would be made perfect and would give additional value to the property.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A petition is in circulation in Bangor, Me., and is receiving the signatures of many business men, remonstrating against the repeal of the Bankruptcy law.

Washington Dubois, of Newburg, aged twenty years, was drowned in the Hudson, near New Point, yesterday morning, while skating. His body was recovered in twenty minutes after.

On Monday night, at Eden Station, seven miles south of Salisbury, Ind., Wm. Taylor killed Alfred Hitch by striking him with an ax. Both are notorious characters, and Taylor has been in the State Prison.

A demurrer in the suit in the United States Court, by Charles S. Bradley *et al.*, against Henry N Farwell *et al.*, to recover securities pledged to the latter for moneys advanced to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, was argued before Judge Shipley, in Boston, yesterday, but was not concluded.

Leonard Clapp, twelve years old, and the youngest son of a soldier's widow in Springfield, Mass., broke through the ice while skating on the Connecticut River, yesterday forenoon, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. His brother was with him, and escaped.

RAINS IN CALIFORNIA—A CHINA STEAMER OVERDUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—It has rained here incessantly since midnight last night, and still continues to rain. Reports from various parts of the State show that the rain-fall has been very generally distributed. There are fears of floods in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.

The China steamer, due here since Sunday, has not been yet heard from.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

THE INVESTIGATION IN LONDON—TESTIMONY AS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The investigation into the Ville du Havre disaster was continued to-day. A deposition from Capt. Surmont was read. He attributes the collision to a lack of judgment in steering both vessels.

A deposition was read from the man who was on the lookout on board the steam-ship, declaring that he saw no lights on the Loch Earn until after the collision occurred. He also says the Loch Earn did not alter her course at all.

The carpenter's apprentice of the Loch Earn reiterated the story that the mate of the latter vessel threatened to fire upon the Frenchmen because of their refusal to aid in the rescue of their comrades. He also testified to the dryness of Capt. Surmont's clothing when he came on board the ship.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ADVANCING INTO THE INTERIOR.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Later advices from Cape Coast Castle report that Sir Garnet Wolseley has advanced seventy miles into the interior. The Ashantees are flying before him.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF THE FLYING ASHANTEES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to Dec. 15 report that the Ashantees were driven across the river Prah, re-entering their own territory in great disorder. They left a large number of their dead and wounded on the bank of the river. Sir Garnet Wolseley was in pursuit with 500 sailors.

The troop-ships Himalaya and Tamar had arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and everything was ready for an advance upon Coomassie.

The Gold Coast was very unhealthy.

THREE HUNDRED RETREATING ASHANTEES DROWNED IN CROSSING A RIVER.

LONDON, Jan. 2—5:30 A. M.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* says, 300 Ashantees were drowned in the River Prah, in their flight before Sir Garnet Wolseley.

FRANCE.

SIX COMMUNISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 1.—The court-martial sitting for the trial of Communists has condemned six more of them to death, four being *in contumaciam*.

SPAIN.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT CARTAGENA—CASTELAR AND SALMERON—PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—Another extensive fire, accompanied by a terrible explosion, has occurred at Cartagena.

The Deputies to the Cortes are endeavoring to reconcile the differences between Salmeron and President Castelar.

Marshal Serrano is endeavoring to secure the removal of Gen. Moriones from the command of the Republican forces in Cordova.

The Government has suppressed several newspapers of Federal proclivities.

THE IRON-CLAD TETUAN BLOWN UP AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—On Tuesday night a shell from the besieging batteries set fire to the insurgent iron-clad Tetuan, in the Harbor of Cartagena. After burning for three hours, the fire reached the magazine, which exploded with tremendous force, damaging the vessel seriously.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND—DEATH OF A PUBLISHER.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Specie in the Bank of England has increased during the week £496,000.

LONDON, Jan. 2—6 A. M.—Mr. Evans, proprietor of the London *Hour*, is dead.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In the week of the great fog the mortality of London rose to 27 per 1,000, an average not known before for many years.

A new hall has been opened in Sheffield for the performance of high-class musical works. The cost of the building has been £25,000.

A literary society has been formed at Lima, one purpose of which is to collect a museum of Peruvian antiquities. People complain that the National Museum is unworthy of the State.

The Tribunal of Breslau has condemned Dr. Förster, Prince Bishop of that diocese, to a fine of 11,600 thalers, or two years' imprisonment, *in contumaciam*, for appointing clergymen in violation of the new Ecclesiastical laws.

In an action to recover damages from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, in which the plaintiff had received severe personal injuries in a collision, a jury at the Liverpool Assizes the other day awarded £2,000.

A very important step has been taken by the Bavarian Government. The decision of King Maximilian II., according to which the Bavarian Constitution had always to give way to the Concordat with the Papal See whenever their respective provisions happen to clash, has been abrogated.

Prof. Owen has just discovered in the London clay at Sheppey a new fossil bird, with teeth somewhat resembling those in the Australian hooded lizard. He concludes it to have been web-footed and a fish-eater. No evidence of true teeth had previously been known in any bird.

Great Britain has forty-six colonial Governments scattered over the four continents, the West India and Pacific Islands, under twenty-eight Governors, eleven Lieutenant Governors, one Inspector, two Administrators, and four Captain Generals.

Communist arrests are evidently as inexhaustible as the well of truth. Among the last is one of Odillon Delmal, who wrote on Felix Pyat's *Combat*, and started the *Commune*. He escaped, but returned to Paris a few days ago, in a disguise which failed to baffle the lynx eyes of the Police.

Founder's Day at Eton College was celebrated by a banquet given by Dr. Goodford, in the ancient College Hall, to seventy guests. In observance of traditionary custom, the company drank in silence the toast "In piam memoriam" of King Henry VI., who founded "the college of the Blessed Marie of Eton-beside-Wyndesore," in the year 1441, being the nineteenth of his Majesty's reign.

A Swiss journal states that M. Staempfli only accepted the post of arbiter in the Alabama arbitration conditionally upon his expenses being paid by the Confederation, if not by England or the United States. As he does not consider the testimonial given him available for this purpose, this journal states that M. Staempfli applied to the Conseil Fédéral to carry out the stipulation, and that the claim for his expenses was allowed.

The discoveries by Capt. Burton, at Castillieri, in Istria, have, we are informed, been productive of interesting results, which will shortly be communicated to the Anthropological Society of London. An examination of eleven days has enabled Capt. Burton to make plans of the singular edifices he has found, which he describes as "the most ancient that he has yet seen." The foundations appear to be more ancient than the "cyclopean" structures at Mycenæ.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

HOW THE BUSINESS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

The existing mode of settlement of Stock Exchange transactions is about as suited to the needs and spirit of the age as would be Mr. Peter Cooper's first locomotive, the picture of which is so familiar to us all. It is to be hoped that another year will not be allowed to pass without some very radical changes being introduced. The authorities of Wall street have a most excellent preceptor from whom to learn—the London Stock Exchange. In that institution the aggregate of the daily transactions often reaches to an amount of which many stock dealers on this side of the Atlantic little dream. Here, we deal solely in American securities. There, they have a national debt of £800,000,000, and a par value of railroad securities approaching to some £600,000,000 more, besides every other variety of home stocks and shares. In addition, they deal in every known security in the world that is in any way or sense a marketable one. It is no exaggerated estimate to put down the average daily aggregate of transactions on the London Exchange at twenty times the amount of the average daily aggregate of transactions on the New-York Stock Exchange. And yet, though dealers sometimes find a difficulty in paying their losses, they never find the slightest difficulty in settling their accounts. The fact is that the majority of the dealers only transact speculative business, and speculative business in consols and railroad stocks and shares is entirely settled without the transfer of the stocks or shares dealt in from one dealer to another, or the payment of anything more than the accruing losses. The bona-fide seller, through a system of circulating purchase-tickets, delivers his stocks to the bona fide-buyer; and though both necessarily members of the Exchange, they may be personally unknown to one another. This regulation does not release the intermediate dealer from his proper responsibility in case the bona-fide seller incurs loss by delivering his stock to the bona-fide purchaser, whose purchase-ticket has come to him through the aforesaid intermediate dealer. Clause 65 of "the rules and regulations" of the London Stock Exchange says: "In case the seller apply to the issuer of the ticket, and fail to obtain payment, or receive a check which is dishonored, the member from whom he received the ticket shall make immediate payment." The buyer, too, is protected from all risks in accepting stock or bonds from a deliverer of whom he did not purchase them. Rule 121 says: "The deliverer is responsible for the genuineness of securities delivered, and, in case of his death, failure, or retirement from the Stock Exchange, such responsibility shall attach to each member in succession through whose hands the ticket for such securities shall have passed." The same stock may have been dealt in by a hundred dealers, before, as the case may be, it was finally sold to the real purchaser or bought by the real seller. The consequence is that the passage of stocks or shares from one to another, or the exchange of heavy checks is, compared with the volume of business transacted, very trifling. Here the system is all the other way. All transactions are settled individually, on a stock and cash basis, and the passage of stocks and the exchange of checks is proportionately overwhelming. But this short cut to a settlement of all speculative business on the London Exchange, by reducing the risk of dealing in proportion to the small sums of money changing hands, permits of holding fortnightly instead of daily settlements. Consequently, only once in a fortnight is the dealer's attention distracted from his occupation of dealing, either as a jobber or as a commission broker, by the necessity of attending to the settlement of his speculative transactions; while here he has to devote a certain portion of each business day to that purpose. Now, it is estimated by gentlemen of the highest standing in the financial world that the proportion of bona-fide to speculative transactions on the New-York Stock Exchange is only one to 250. Why, then, cannot the system of settling speculative business which is in vogue in London be introduced here, and with it the principle of fortnightly settlements? Let it be understood, as it is in London, that every transaction is for the usual fortnightly settlement, unless some special stipulation to the contrary be made by the parties to the transaction at the time the transaction is entered into. Of the many advantages accruing from holding fortnightly instead of every-day settlements, some are particularly pertinent. In the case of the unexpected arrival of unfavorable news, brokers, dealers, and clients have at least from two to fifteen days in which to buy in, sell out, or otherwise arrange their accounts. If the news arrive on the making-up day itself, they have twenty-four hours to arrange their accounts and forty-eight hours to provide the money to pay their losses. If the news come on the ticket day, every one will or should have carried over his stock, and will have sixteen days before another settling comes. And see what opportunities for converting property into resources wherewith to meet heavy losses are furnished by this system of fortnightly settlements! Many a really staunch house goes down before the storm for the want of a few hours' time. But these advantages are not the only ones. Under this system not only are the chances of panic so greatly lessened, but the extent of fluctuations must be greatly circumscribed by it. Here comes in less risk and improved credit, while credit is again increased by the system of making up and passing tickets. Many a dealer finds it difficult to enter into a transaction because others won't take his check for the stock they deliver to him. But the difficulty will pass away if they take the check of the bona-fide buyer. Clients will, of course, be affected in the same way, and will be all the more able to pay their losses from having a week or two to do so.

The London mode of settlement admits of its being carried out entirely by clerks—even to payments, when a clerk is authorized to sign by procuration. The settlement covers three days—known as "making-up" day, "ticket" day, and "settling" day. On the first day, every broker or dealer sends a clerk to an appointed rendezvous with a book containing a list of the persons of whom or to whom he has to take or deliver stock, the description and amount of stock open being set against their names. The clerk of A says to the clerk of B, "we have to deliver you 5,000 New-York Central; to whom do you deliver it?" The clerk of B replies, "We deliver it to C or D or E," as the case may be. "We have to take 5,000 of E," rejoins the clerk of A. "Make up the 5,000." That is, A, B, and E, having to pass 5,000 New-York Central in a triangle, which is, of course, an absurd and totally unnecessary proceeding, pass an entry of the amount of stock through their respective ledgers at a given price. This price, known as the "making-up price," is fixed at a certain hour of the day by the clerk of the Exchange. It is binding on every one, and is the medium price of all the officially-recorded quotations of the day. Consequently, instead of A delivering his 5,000 stock and receiving B's check for it, who in turn delivers it to C and takes his check for it, who again delivers it to A and takes his check for it, A pays B or receives from B the balance between the price at which their bargain was made, and the "making-up" price; B does the same with C, and C, again, with A. There can be no damaging disclosure of the nature of any man's business by this system of "reading," as, though A learns something of B's business, the disclosure is only just enough to put him utterly at sea. He cannot say what transactions B has already closed, how many more he has got open, whether he had made profits or losses, or, still more important in many cases, whether the transaction is an old or a new one, entered into yesterday or a fortnight ago, or whether it is closed or still open. On "ticket" day, every broker who has made bona-fide purchases for his clients, sends tickets, on which are set forth his name, the stock, the amount of stock, and the price involved in the transaction, to the broker or dealer with whom he has entered into the transaction. A gives a ticket to B, but B only sold what he had bought before or since of C. He therefore indorses the ticket and passes it on to C, who either delivers the stock or sends the ticket on to some other dealer. The ticket passes on till it reaches the broker who is the bona-fide seller, either for himself or for a client. A, B, and C pass the stock through their respective ledgers at the price of the ticket, and pay or receive their differences on it, as in the case of making up. Rule 88 of the Stock Exchange, relating to these tickets, after ordering their issue by the purchaser before a given hour in the day, says: "Each intermediate seller, in succession, to whom such ticket shall be passed, shall indorse thereon the name of his seller"—that is, the name of the person to whom he passes the ticket. If he receive a single ticket for 10,000 stock, having to give tickets for 5,000 each to separate persons, he is to issue two new tickets and retain the old one, so that the bona-fide buyer may apply to him for any loss incurred by the "splitting" of his original ticket. But, except as to the amount of stock, the new tickets must be reproductions of the original. Rule 91 says: "A member who makes an alteration in, or improperly detains a ticket, shall make good any loss that may occur thereby." On settling day all these differences are arranged, the checks for them often being ridiculously trifling on a large volume of business. For a dealer may have to receive profits on one stock, and pay losses on others, to the same individual or firm. Of course, only a balance-check passes between them. Instances are common in London where dealers in English Government securities, of which the settlements are only monthly, have had transactions in over 1,000,000 consols during the month, and yet their aggregate differences in the settlements do not exceed £1,500 or £2,000. But the facilities for business which this system of fortnightly settlements affords is very greatly to the advantage of investors. How often does it happen that men would have been glad to take advantage of a temporary fall to buy securities if they had only had time to convert their resources into cash to pay for them. If there are, however, two recognized market quotations—one for cash and one for the settling day—buyers for the settling day would appear the moment there came a substantial fall. The result would be that the market would find support at a very early moment, and if a further fall were not prevented it would at least be less heavy. Certainly, it would seem that such a system is an enemy to mere panic.

To make this system thoroughly intelligible to all classes of readers—and the events of last Fall have shown to all how great is the indirect influence exercised by the condition of affairs on the Stock Exchange over commercial matters in general—it will be well to call attention to the subjoined suppostitious accounts, and how their settlement would be brought about under the proposed substitute for the existing mode of settlement. It will be seen that the settlement will involve the carrying of stock, the making up of stock, and the passage of stock tickets.

A'S ACCOUNT.

New-York Central.

Bought.	Sold.
5,000 B	6,000 C
3,000 D	9,000 E
7,000 F	5,000 G
5,000 Bear	
20,000	20,000

Harlem.

Bought.	Sold.
5,000 F	10,000 B
10,000 C	10,000 E
10,000 D	10,000 G
5,000 Bear	
30,000	30,000

Pacific Mail.

Bought.	Sold.
20,000 C	40,000 Bull
5,000 D	
5,000 E	
10,000 G	
40,000	

B'S ACCOUNT.

New-York Central.

Bought.	Sold.
10,000 C	5,000 E
2,000 F	5,000 A
3,000 Bear	2,000 C
	1,000 G
	2,000 F
15,000	15,000

Harlem.

Bought.	Sold.
10,000 A	10,000 C
5,000 E	10,000 D
5,000 G	
20,000	20,000

Pacific Mail.

Bought.	Sold.
5,000 E	5,000 G
15,000 Bear	5,000 C
	10,000 F
20,000	20,000

C'S ACCOUNT.

New-York Central.

Bought.	Sold.
6,000 A	10,000 B
2,000 B	4,000 D
10,000 G	4,000 Bull
18,000	18,000

Harlem.

Bought.	Sold.
10,000 E	10,000 A
10,000 B	15,000 Bull
5,000 G	
25,000	25,000

Pacific Mail.

Bought.	Sold.
5,000 B	20,000 A
20,000 Bear	1,000 G
	4,000 E
25,000	25,000

D'S ACCOUNT.

New-York Central.

Bought.	Sold.
4,000 C	3,000 A
5,000 E	4,000 G
2,000 Bear	4,000 F
11,000	11,000

Harlem.

Bought.	Sold.
5,000 E	10,000 A
10,000 B	15,000 Bull
5,000 G	
5,000 F	
25,000	25,000

Pacific Mail.

Bought.	Sold.
9,000 Bear	5,000 A
	4,000 G
	9,000

E'S ACCOUNT.

New-York Central.

Bought.	Sold.
9,000 A	5,000 D
5,000 B	15,000 Bull
6,000 G	
20,000	20,000

Harlem.

Bought.	Sold.
10,000 A	5,000 B
5,000 G	5,000 D
2,000 F	10,000 C
3,000 Bear	
20,000	20,000

Pacific Mail.

Bought.	Sold.
4,000 C	5,000 A
6,000 Bear	5,000 B
10,000	10,000

F'S ACCOUNT.

New-York Central.

Bought.	Sold.
4,000 D	7,000 A
2,000 B	2,000 B
8,000 Bear	5,000 G
14,000	14,000

Harlem.

Bought.	Sold.
12,000 Bear	2,000 E
	5,000 A
	5,000 D
	12,000

Pacific Mail.

Bought.	Sold.
10,000 B	15,000 Bull
5,000 G	
15,000	

G'S ACCOUNT.

New-York Central.

Bought.	Sold.
5,000 A	10,000 C
1,000 B	6,000 E
4,000 D	
5,000 F	
1,000 Bear	
16,000	16,000

Harlem.

Bought.	Sold.
10,000 A	5,000 B
10,000 Bear	5,000 C
	5,000 D
	5,000 E
20,000	20,000

Pacific Mail.

Bought.	Sold.
1,000 C	10,000 A
4,000 D	5,000 F
5,000 B	
5,000 Bear	
15,000	15,000

In considering the settlement of the above suppostitious accounts by the method of the London Stock Exchange, it is totally unnecessary to introduce the question of price. The feasibility of the practical working of the principle is the great thing to arrive at; and the intelligible demonstration of it is more likely to be hindered than aided by any unnecessary figures of prices, involving, as they would, profits and losses, and tending to confuse the reader. If it can be shown that there is less trouble and less risk in the proposed mode of settlement every purpose will have been answered, for every stock dealer will naturally be anxious for its adoption. But, as a sequel, merely to show the simplicity of the working of the system, the account of A has been separately carried out in detail, with imaginary prices for the different stocks, imaginary making-up prices, and imaginary ticket prices.

In these seven supposed accounts the following amounts of stock in the aggregate stand on the debtor and creditor sides of the books of the different dealers: 190,000 New-York Central, 244,000 Harlem, and 158,000 Pacific Mail—in all, 592,000 stock. To receive and pay for and, afterward, to deliver and receive the cash for the various amounts of stock forming this aggregate would not only occupy much time, but would involve the circulation of checks for the entire value. Now see how all the seven accounts may be much more easily settled, and with the passage of checks for the payment of only 3,000 New-York Central, 5,000 Harlem, and 20,000 Pacific Mail; in all only 28,000 stock. Those who desire to have the stock, for which they are unable or unwilling to pay, carried over till the next ensuing settling day, naturally go to those who they know to be short of their particular stock, and who are unwilling to close their account by a purchase. A, who is a bear of 5,000 New-York Central, therefore seeks E, who is a bull of that stock; or, *vice versa*, E seeks A. All the other bulls and bears do the same. Thus:

A carries 5,000 New-York Central for E.
B carries 3,000 New-York Central for E.
D carries 2,000 New-York Central for E.
E carries 1,000 New-York Central for C.
F carries 5,000 New-York Central for E.
G carries 5,000 Harlem for C.
G carries 5,000 Harlem for D.
F carries 2,000 Harlem for D.
E carries 3,000 Harlem for D.
F carries 5,000 Harlem for G.
F carries 2,000 Harlem for D.
G carries 20,000 Pacific Mail for A.
B carries 5,000 Pacific Mail for F.
D carries 4,000 Pacific Mail for F.
E carries 6,000 Pacific Mail for F.

The bulls and bears having thus squared their accounts, the comparison of lists of stocks to receive or deliver is in order, and the following balances are arranged:

5,000 New-York Central between A, B, and C.
1,000 New-York Central between A, C, and D.
2,000 New-York Central between A, D, and E.
1,000 New-York Central between B, C, and G.
3,000 New-York Central between C, D, and G.
1,000 New-York Central between D, E, and G.
2,000 New-York Central between D, E, F, and G.
2,000 New-York Central between A, E, and F.
3,000 New-York Central between C, F, and G.
3,000 New-York Central between A, E, F, and G.
5,000 Harlem between G, B, C, F, and A.
10,000 Harlem between A, C, and E.
10,000 Harlem between A, B, and D
2,000 Harlem between D, E, and F.
4,000 Pacific Mail between B, C, and E.

The account then shows that C is a bona-fide buyer of 3,000 New-York Central and 5,000 Harlem, and that A is a bona-fide buyer of 20,000 Pacific Mail. F and G have been bona-fide sellers of 2,000 and 1,000 New-York Central, respectively; A of 5,000 Harlem, and D, E, and G of 5,000, 5,000, and 10,000 Pacific Mail, respectively. C passes a ticket for 3,000 New-York Central, with his name and the price at which he bought the stock written out at length, to G, of whom he bought the stock. G, being a bona-fide deliverer of 1,000 stock, copies the ticket, substituting the figures 2,000 for 3,000. Retaining the old, and having indorsed the new ticket, he passes it on to A, who indorses it, and passes it on to F, who passes it to D, who passes it to E, who passes it to B, who passes it to C, who passes it to E, who, having been a bona-fide seller, delivers the stock to C, who originally passed the ticket. In the same way C passes a ticket for 5,000 Harlem stock to B, who passes it to E, who passes it to G, who passes it to A, who delivers the stock to C, all indorsing the ticket as before. A also delivers tickets for 5,000, 5,000, and 10,000 Pacific Mail to D, E, and G, respectively, who deliver the stock to him. Thus, no matter how many millions of stocks may have been dealt in between one fortnightly settlement and another, no stock is handled except by the bona-fide buyer, and no check received except by the bona-fide seller; while the labor of settlement is narrowed down to "making up," and to the making of a memorandum of the amount and price of the stock on each ticket as it is presented, and then indorsing it. There is no counting of bonds, no taking of numbers, and the risk of loss or robbery either of bonds or certified checks is reduced infinitesimally. But look at the enormous reduction in the aggregate amount of clearances. The payments outside of the comparatively small sums for bona-fide purchases are confined to the sums actually lost by the speculators during the fortnight; on the average, surely, under five per cent. In fact, the settlement is not a liquidation of market values, but of profits and losses. That the average would be under five per cent. is apparent from the following table. The table records the number of instances in which the fluctuations reached ten per cent. in any one fifteen days, beginning on the first or sixteenth of each month and ending on the fifteenth or thirtieth of each month, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, in the nine stocks which fluctuated most during those years. There would, of course, have been seventy-two fifteen-day accounts in the three years:

Western Union	1
New-York Central	0
Erie	3
Lake Shore	2
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	1
Chicago and North-western	2
Ohio and Mississippi	0
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana	0
Milwaukee and St. Paul	1
Number of ten per cent. fluctuations in fifteen days in 646 settlements	10

But let us, as proposed, make out a detailed statement or balance-sheet of A's account after it has been settled, his bona-fide purchase of 20,000 Pacific Mail and bona-fide sale of 5,000 Harlem consummated, and his differences adjusted and paid:

A'S STOCK ACCOUNT.

Debtor.

N. Y. Central	5,000	Bought of	B	90	$4,500
N. Y. Central	3,000	Bought of	D	94	2,820
N. Y. Central	7,000	Bought of	F	98	6,860
Harlem	5,000	Bought of	F	120	6,000
Harlem	10,000	Bought of	C	122	12,200
Harlem	10,000	Bought of	D	125	12,500
Pacific Mail	20,000	Bought of	C	30	6,000
Pacific Mail	5,000	Bought of	D	31	1,550
Pacific Mail	8,000	Bought of	E	31	1,550
Pacific Mail	10,000	Bought of	G	35	3,500
N. Y. Central	5,000	Carried	E	90	4,500
N. Y. Central	5,000	Made up	C	90	4,500
N. Y. Central	1,000	Made up	C	90	900
N. Y. Central	2,000	Made up	E	90	1,800
N. Y. Central	2,000	Made up	E	90	1,800
N. Y. Central	3,000	Made up	G	90	2,700
N. Y. Central	2,000	Ticket	G	90	1,800
Harlem	10,000	Made up	E	115	11,500
Harlem	10,000	Made up	B	115	11,500
Harlem	5,000	Made up	G	115	5,750
Harlem	5,000	Ticket	G	112	5,600
Total	130,000				$109,830

A'S STOCK ACCOUNT.

Creditor.

N. Y. Central	6,000	Sold to	C	85	$5,100
N. Y. Central	9,000	Sold to	E	85	7,650
N. Y. Central	5,000	Sold to	G	85	4,250
Harlem	10,000	Sold to	B	110	11,000
Harlem	10,000	Sold to	E	110	11,000
Harlem	10,000	Sold to	G	110	11,000
Pacific Mail	20,000	Carried	C	32	6,400
N. Y. Central	5,000	Made up	B	90	4,500
N. Y. Central	1,000	Made up	D	90	900
N. Y. Central	2,000	Made up	D	90	1,800
N. Y. Central	2,000	Made up	F	90	1,800
N. Y. Central	3,000	Made up	F	90	2,700
N. Y. Central	2,000	Ticket	F	90	1,800
Harlem	10,000	Made up	C	115	11,500
Harlem	10,000	Made up	D	115	11,500
Harlem	5,000	Made up	F	115	5,750
Pacific Mail	5,000	Ticket	D	31	1,550
Pacific Mail	5,000	Ticket	E	31	1,550
Pacific Mail	10,000	Ticket	G	35	3,500
Total	130,000				$105,250
Balance					4,580
Total					$109,830

A'S CASH ACCOUNT.

Paid.

Difference			B	$500	
Difference			C	600	
Difference			D	1,120	
Difference			E	950	
Difference			F	810	
Difference			G*	600	$4,580
Pacific Mail	5,000	Received of	D	31	1,550
Pacific Mail	5,000	Received of	E	31	1,550
Pacific Mail	10,000	Received of	G	35	3,500
Total					$11,180

A'S CASH ACCOUNT.

Received.

Harlem	5,000	Delivered to C 112	$5,600
Cash paid out on balance			5,580
Total			$11,180

*Including $100, the difference between the price of sale to G and the price of C's ticket.

From A's balance-sheet, then, it appears that, in addition to a bona-fide purchase of 20,000 Pacific Mail stock, and a bona-fide sale of 5,000 Harlem, he has had speculative transactions amounting in the aggregate to 105,000 stock. The whole of these speculative transactions have been settled by the issue of five small checks, the total only amounting to $4,580, and the largest being for only $1,120. These checks, with the exception of the $100 received from C, but which properly belonged to B, and was duly placed to his credit, represent only A's losses; and yet his entire account is closed and settled. But, as has already been stated, it is estimated that the proportion of speculative to bona-fide business is 250 to 1. If, then, the speculative transactions at all settled in the mode proposed, and only differences paid on account of profit and loss, (they would have to be paid under any system,) it follows that stock and checks for value received will only pass in the case of bona-fide transactions, and the account, to be settled in that way, would be only one two hundred and fiftieth of the amount so settled under the present system, multiplied by the number of days which had elapsed since the previous settling day—probably thirteen business days. The volume of transactions settled on a stock and cash basis under the new system would be about one-twentieth of the amount so settled under the present system.

To effectually carry out a settlement upon this principle it will be absolutely necessary that all members of the Exchange be compelled to send some one to represent them at the clerk's recognized or appointed rendezvous for "making-up" on the first of the three settling days; that all bona-fide purchasers of stock shall bear any loss arising from their not issuing their stock-tickets before a given hour on "ticket day;" that deliverers of stock shall have a right to sell it out if they do not receive a ticket before 2:30 o'clock, the person detaining or answerable for the detention of the ticket being liable for any loss incurred by such forced sale; that a time be named, after which purchasers may buy in undelivered stock; that the final settling day shall not fall on Saturday, if possible, it being a day on which many brokers and dealers do not transact business, and being followed by Sunday, a day on which no legal action can be taken in the event of fraud; that all bargains shall be checked by the clerks of the parties entering into transactions together before the Exchange opens for business on the morning following the day on which the transaction took place; that all speculative transactions shall, as a matter of course, not mature till the next ensuing settling day. There are rules governing all these points in force on the London Stock Exchange. There is, too, a practice on the London Exchange which should be at once introduced here. No. 55 of the "rules and regulations" says: "The committee particularly caution members against transacting speculative business for clerks in public or private establishments, without the knowledge of their employers. Members disregarding this caution are liable to be dealt with in such a manner as the committee may deem advisable." The committee always deem it advisable to expel members who disregard their caution. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, when one Pullinger, the Cashier of the Union Bank of London, robbed the bank of £400,000, several members of the London Stock Exchange, through whom he had speculated and lost the money, were expelled, and all applications to reinstate them were sternly refused whenever they were made to the committee. What would the brokers who acted for Carlston or Taintor say to such a punishment? The public verdict would be apt to be—"Served them right."

A SHIP IN FIGHTING TRIM.

EQUIPMENT AND ARMAMENT OF THE COLORADO.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY—THE STEAM FRIGATES—THEIR DIMENSIONS AND QUALITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES SHIP COLORADO, KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, Dec. 21, 1873.

This vast vessel is a hive of stirring humanity, there being about 650 sailors on board of her. Of these twenty-three are naval officers and three marine officers—one of these being a passenger. There are ninety marines, and the remainder form the crew proper. Frequent "quarters," at which the men are instructed in their various duties, have now reduced what was at first a mob of all sorts of people, from all parts of the world, to a well-organized ship's company, ready for all the demands of war and storm. There is hardly a country or an island of the globe that is not represented in the crew, and yet discipline has molded them into a harmonious whole. There is nothing neglected. Every man has his number and his position whatever the call be. The Colorado has eleven boats (one of which is a steam-cutter) to land its crew, or to save them in case of wreck. All these boats have their special crews and equipments, and night or day, at a moment's notice, without mistake or confusion, any or all of them can be got away for any service. The Colorado has three separate steam-pumps for the purpose of putting out a fire, pumping out the bilge, &c. She also has life buoys and preservers, together with all the parts necessary to construct rafts, &c. Along the front of the poop-deck, or quarter-deck, are inscribed those memorable words of one of our earlier naval heroes, "Don't give up the ship!" I was much struck by various contrivances, all new to so complete a "greenhorn" as myself. On each side of the inner margin of the rear of the poop-deck are let into the wood certain brass arrangements, two on each side, one being marked "buoy," and the other "port fire." By these a man or boy is perpetually on duty, and it is his special office, when he knows that any one has fallen overboard or hears an alarm to that effect, to pull the button or handle marked "buoy," which will cause a life-buoy to fall astern for the rescue of any one overboard; and if the alarm be at night, not only will the buoy be dropped, but by pulling the other button or handle a "port fire" will be ignited and illumine the scene. Casting the "log" to obtain the rate of speed or the number of "knots" the vessel is making is interesting, the "log" being a quarter section of a small circle of thin board, which is attached to a long line by its three corners. This is thrown overboard astern, and a small second time-glass is reversed at the same moment, the number of "knots" of the line passing out in a given number of seconds indicating with sufficient accuracy the number of nautical miles the ship is making.

A wonderful transformation has taken place in the Colorado on the trip down. Not only has her crew been reduced to perfect organization and some good degree of discipline, but her whole rigging has been reset and secured, her brasses polished, her guns all painted, and her decks "holy-stoned" to a most amazing degree of cleanliness. In 1861 the Colorado was at the attack on Pensacola, commanded by Capt. Theo. Bailey, and her boats, officers, and men participated in the "cutting out" of the Judith at Pensacola. She was at South West Pass when New-Orleans was taken—was at Fort Fisher—captured the blockade-runner Calhoun, at New-Orleans, in 1861. Since the war she was several years in the Asiatic Squadron, participating in the attack on the Coreans, now having in her cabin a Corean banner as a trophy of the fight.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY.

Recent demands upon our navy have disclosed the fact that we had forgotten how much our national existence and greatness, at least in the eyes of those abroad, were due to it; and that, unmindful of what we achieved in 1812, and even in the late war, by and through our vessels of war, we were allowing them to rot, dismantled, in our forts and navy-yards, as if by a stroke of magic we could call into existence at a moment's notice what all experience attests can only be the result of time and immense cost and labor. Having taught the world how to create monitors and other iron-clads, we have disabled our own, as if confident that on emergency we could at once surpass all previous inventions, and spring full-armed into the arena to meet the strongest foe arrayed against us. Doubtless, much of this apathy in regard to our navy has originated in an ill-informed public opinion; but the true responsibility rests with Congress for the too-economical manner in which the navy has been stunted and stinted. It has rather been endured than nourished and encouraged. But, we are now, for a while at least, awakened to some sense of the need and merit of an efficient navy.

UNITED STATES SCREW FRIGATES.

In the year 1854 Congress authorized the construction of six first-class steam-frigates, to be propelled by screws. They were accordingly built, and named respectively the Merrimack, Wabash, Minnesota, Roanoke, Colorado, and Niagara. The first five vessels, (including the Colorado,) were frigate built and armed, and their steam-power was purely auxiliary, and calculated to give them in calm, smooth water a speed, at most, of nine knots per hour. These five frigates were constructed of well-seasoned live-oak that had been provided for old-style sailing frigates, which fact, to some degree, controlled their model; but they nevertheless proved admirably adapted for the service—their seagoing and fighting qualities as well as their speed under sail alone being all that could be reasonably desired. They were the first of their class, and their superiority was so marked that the British Admiralty at once constructed the Mersey, and others, on the same model. Although all these frigates were nearly of the same dimensions and form, yet they differed slightly—the Roanoke and Colorado being the only two that are (or rather were) duplicates in every particular; but for all practical purposes, the description of one gives a good idea of all the others. All have the same spars and sails, although the masts are slightly varied in position, to suit the slight differences in the length of the ships. The Roanoke and Colorado are fuller amidships than the others, and have flatter floors and sharper ends. All have each two horizontal jet-condensing engines, of the same area and stroke of piston, attached directly to the screw-shaft. The cylinder-valves, and valve gearing are substantially the same in all, consisting of a packed slide, with but trifling lap, worked by a Stephenson link, and of an independent cut-off slide, worked by a separate eccentric, and suppressing the admission of the steam at about one-third the stroke of the piston from the commencement. The boilers are essentially the same in all, being of the vertical water-tube type, with the tubes placed above the furnaces. The propellers are true screws, 17 feet 4 inches diameter, 23 feet pitch. But while the whole series of frigates in these and many other particulars were originally the same, they have since undergone various changes.

THE COLORADO.

The Colorado was completed at Norfolk, Va., in 1856, and her machinery, as well as that of the Roanoke, was constructed at the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va., at a cost of about $170,000. Her hull has a length of 264 feet, by a breadth of 53 feet. Depth from mean load-water line to lower edge of rabbet of keel, 21 feet; depth of keel below rabbet, 2 feet; depth from top throat timbers to under side of spar-deck plank, amidships, 33½ feet; from same timbers to under side of gun-deck plank, amidships, 26 feet, and from same to under side of berth-deck plank, amidships, 19 feet; displacement to mean load-water line, 166,703 cubic feet, or 4,772 tons. The frames, as before stated, are of live oak; the distance from centre to centre, or timber and space, is 2 feet, 10¼ inches; the lower timbers of the frames are sided 14 inches, and the upper timbers, 13 inches; the molding size on the keel is 17 inches; at the floor-head, 12¾ inches; at the lower port-sill, 8½ inches, and at the rail, 6 inches. The spaces between the frames are filled in with live-oak as high as the turn of the bilge. There are two sets of diagonal iron braces on the inside of the timbers, and reaching from below the turn of the bilge to the spar-deck clamps. These braces are 4½ inches by ¾ of an inch in section, and are fastened to each timber and to each other with 1⅛ inch diameter iron bolts. The stern frame is secured by similar iron braces on the outside of the timbers. The keel, stem, and stern-post are sided 18½ inches, and the gar-board strakes are 10 inches in thickness, falling in fair with the bottom plank, (which is five inches in thickness,) and thence to the wales, which are 7 inches in thickness. The plank above the ports is 4 inches in thickness. The bilge-strakes inside, over the butts of the timbers, are 6½ inches thick; the berth-deck clamps are 7 inches thick; the gun-deck clamps, filling the space between the deck, are also 7 inches thick, and the spar-deck clamps are 6 inches. The ceiling between the thick strakes in the hold is 4½ inches thick. All this planking is of white oak. The berth-deck beams side 16 inches, and mold 13½ inches; the main or gun-deck beams side 17 inches, and mold 14½; the spar-deck beams side 16 inches, and mold 12½ inches. The berth-deck plank is 4 inches thick; that of the gun-deck is 5, and that of the spar-deck is 4½. These beams and plank are of Southern yellow pine. The beams have three knees at each end siding, from 8½ to 10 inches. The wales are jogged 1¼ inch over the timbers of the frames, and the clamps are bolted edgewise.

The under side of rail is 3 feet 8 inches, and the top of the hammock rail is 5 feet 8 inches above the spar-deck. The top of hammocks, when stowed, is 7 feet 8 inches above the spar-deck. There are nineteen ports on each side of the gun-deck, and the port-sills are 20 inches above the deck; the ports are 3 feet 8 inches long, and 14 feet 3¼ inches from centre to centre. On this deck are the galleys, (for cooking,) forward, and the cabin, which is 30 feet long, from the stern. On the berth deck aft there is the ward-room, forward of which come the apartments of the warrant officers. Forward of these rooms, at each side, is a coal-bunker of moderate size, and the remainder of the deck is appropriated to the crew. Above the spar-deck there is a short poop-deck, and also a narrow bridge, a little in front of the poop-deck, upon which the officers on duty take their stand. On the lowest, or orlop-deck, are the "cockpits," two large bread-rooms, two sail-rooms, two store-rooms, and two state-rooms for the use of Captain's and Purser's clerks. The forward orlop has the general store-room, two sail-rooms, and two bread-rooms. Beneath all is the "hold," which, with contents, will be more particularly described hereafter.

The hull is entirely fastened with copper bolts up to one foot above deep-load line, and from that point up with iron bolts, the total weight of the former (1½ to ¾ inch diameter) being 139,778 pounds, and of the latter 226,740 pounds.

THE SPARS AND SAILS.

Another means of giving some idea of the vast dimensions of a vessel of the class of the Colorado, is to number and measure her spars and sails. The mainmast, (which is set 112 feet 4 inches forward of the after side of the stern-post,) is 106½ feet long, and 3½ feet in diameter at its neck; maintopmast is 70 feet long, and nearly 3 feet through its greatest diameter; maintopgallantmast is 34 feet long, and a little over 1 foot thick at its greatest circumference; mainroyalmast is 34 feet long; and the distance from the uppermost or spar deck to the maintruck, is a little over 222 feet. The mainyard itself is over 110 feet long, and over 2 feet in diameter at slings; maintopsailyard, 83 feet by 1⅔ feet; maintopgallantyard, 52 feet by 10½ inches; mainroyalyard, 35 feet by 7 inches. The foremast is 97 feet long by a little over 3 feet at its greatest diameter; foretopmast, 72½ feet by 1¾ feet; foretopgallantmast, 32 feet by 1 foot; foreroyalmast 26 feet long; the distance from spar-deck to foretruck being nearly, if not quite 200 feet. The mizzenmast, with its extensions, make a distance from spar-deck to mizzentruck of over 170 feet. The centre of the foremast is 99 feet from the centre of the mainmast, and the centre of the mizzenmast is 75 feet from the centre of the mainmast. I do not give the "yards" of the fore and mizzen masts, but they may be fairly estimated from the figures given in relation to those of the mainmast. The bowsprit, outboard, is 36 feet long, by 3 feet 2 inches at its greatest diameter. The number of sails, of course, have a correspondence with the number of spars; but without going into further detail, it may suffice to say that the mainsail presents a surface of 5,100 square feet of canvas to the breeze, while the total surface of all the sails, is 48,750 square feet. Of course, all this spread of sail makes her independent of her steam-power, which is merely auxiliary.

THE ENGINES, MACHINERY, &C.

The engines of the Colorado consist of two condensing, horizontal trunk engines, as heretofore described. The diameter of the cylinders is 79½ inches, and of the trunk, 33 inches. The stroke of piston is 36 inches. The space occupied by these engines is 19.2 feet fore and aft, 22.6 feet athwartship, and 9 feet in height. The screw, whose dimension has already been given, is of bronze, and arranged to hoist with the usual lifting apparatus. It has two blades. The weight of the screw is 22,070 pounds; weight of the hoisting apparatus, 14,530 pounds. The mean draught of the vessel is nearly 23 feet, and her speed, under favorable circumstances, is nearly 9 geographical miles per hour. The gross effective horse-power developed by the engines is over 996. Coal consumed per hour, 4,000 pounds.

THE ARMAMENT, &C.

The Colorado carries forty-six heavy guns, although she was pierced originally for fifty-two, but lighter ones. Of these forty-six there are forty-two 9-inch Dahlgrens, weighing 9,500 pounds each; two 100-pounder rifles, weighing 9,500 each; and two 11-inch Dahlgrens, weighing 15,000 each. The 11-inch Dahlgrens work on pivots, and one is placed on the poop-deck and the other on the forecastle. Of the remaining guns thirty are on the gun-deck, fifteen to a broadside, and fourteen on the spar-deck, seven to a broadside. Besides this heavy ordnance, there are on board for boat or land service one 12-pounder rifle, Dahlgren, 880 pounds; one 12-pounder heavy Dahlgren, 860 pounds; and two 12-pounder light Dahlgrens, 430 pounds each. These are all brass, and are ready mounted for service. Just before sailing from New-York the Colorado also received from the navy-yard one Gatling gun complete, with ammunition. A 9-inch shot weighs 90 pounds, a 9-inch shell, 73 pounds; an 11-inch shot, 166 pounds; an 11-inch shell, 135 pounds; a 100-pounder shot, 90 pounds, and 100-pounder shell, 80 pounds. There are on board the Colorado twenty 11-inch shot, 420 9-inch shot, thirty 100-pounder shot, 70 11-inch shrapnel, 600 9-inch shrapnel, 40 100-pounder shrapnel, 100 11-inch shell, (loaded,) 1,600 9-inch shell, (loaded,) 60 100-pound shell, (loaded.) In addition there are the following unloaded shell: 60 11-inch, 1,000 9-inch, and 70 100-pounder. The weight of the artillery itself is 451,800 pounds, of the munitions already enumerated, 345,940 pounds, and 75,045 pounds of powder. Besides this hostile equipment, there are for use by the crew in fight, 140 battle-axes, 330 cutlasses, 133 boarding-pikes, 257 Remington navy-pistols, 378 Remington rifle muskets, 20 revolvers, &c. The total value of the ordnance stores, not including the guns, and including their various implements, &c., is estimated at $170,000. The muskets, pistols, battle-axes, cutlasses, battle-lanterns, &c., are conveniently disposed over and about the guns and ports, so that they will be at hand at any time of need. To make the 11-inch pivot-guns requires to each twenty-four men and a boy; each of the 9-inch and 100-pounders, sixteen men and a boy, although in time of battle, if occasion should demand it, eight men could work at a gun, and thus make both broadsides effective. The howitzers each require eight men. There are 110 men in the powder division, to supply the guns with powder in a fight, and the Master's division consists of forty men, to sail ship, &c., in time of action.

THE SURGEON'S DEPARTMENT.

An unauspicious though by no means unimportant department is that of the surgeon. That officer has the general supervision of all that affects the sanitary condition of the ship. It is his duty to investigate and report upon, and to endeavor to counteract, whatever may tend to impair the health and efficiency of the crew. He is charged with the care of the sick and wounded, and is held responsible for the discipline of his department. The medical staff of the Colorado consists of a medical inspector, two assistant surgeons, an apothecary, and two or more baymen or nurses. The dispensary, sick bay, or hospital, and store-rooms are well furnished with medicines and all necessary stores and appliances required for the care of the sick. The medical outfit of this vessel is worth upward of $2,000, and as nearly everything must be readily accessible, no little care is required in the arrangement of these stores. An accident which occurred as the ship was getting under way, by which two men were injured, one of them very seriously, illustrates well the efficiency of the department even before its arrangements had been completed. The men were attended to as carefully and promptly as they could have been on shore.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

Recording the return of Internal Revenue Agent William A. Gavett and Supervisor Perry, from Florida, where they have been several weeks prosecuting the late Collector, Horatio Jenkins, Jr., for embezzlement, the Richmond (Va.) *State Journal* says: "Mr. Jenkins was suspended from office in May last, and the present term of the United States Court is the first session that has been held since Jenkins' suspension, and he was indicted, arrested, tried, and convicted, fined $20,000, and sent to the Penitentiary. Mr. Jenkins was a Brigadier General in the late war, and a prominent politician in Florida, and had strong influence, and the effort to prevent his trial and punishment was great, but, as usual, the department at Washington was firm, and directed that the case be pushed vigorously."

SOME NEW STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

THE SPOTTSYLVANIA DOG.

[Columbus (Ga.) Sun.]

There are few observant ones who have been long in Columbus who have not noticed the large, intelligent, and splendid dogs belonging to Messrs. Chas. Heyman, Henry Averett, and W. R. Brown. Their progenitor has a history. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house Mahone's division of Confederates, in which was Gen. A. R. Wright's brigade of Georgians, was charged by tremendous lines of Federals. The attacking party was repulsed with terrible loss. In front of the advancing columns was a large dog, who advanced ferociously and barking to our lines. Not a gun was pointed at him. Of all the terrible odds advancing, eleven to one, only this dog got over the Confederate breast-works, and he was captured by some members of the City Light Guard, of the Second Georgia Battalion. He was brought to Columbus—loved his Southern master better than life. His progeny embrace the smartest dogs in the country. The Yankee-Southern dog died here some months ago at a good old age.

A GRATEFUL HORSE.

[Lexington (Ky.) Press.]

A curious incident occurred at Messrs. Williams & Cassidy's coal-yard at the Covington depot a few days ago. An old black horse had just been driven into the yard hitched to a watering cart. The belly-band, an antiquated concern, gave way in an attempt to back the cart to its place, and as the water was heavier than the horse, the cart dropped and the shafts rose, the horse going with them, and, hanging by his neck, his hind feet two or three feet from the ground. The animal struggled and kicked in terror. His eye-balls became distended in the excess of his fear, and froth stood upon his lips. He was rescued from his dangerous situation after much trouble. When he touched the ground, the poor beast stood for a moment apparently bewildered, and then, recovering himself, he looked round among his rescuers, and approaching them quietly rubbed his nose against the shoulder of one of them.

A VERY OBEDIENT DOG.

[New-Orleans Republican.]

Late Tuesday night, a stranger, just for amusement, gave several bystanders specimens of his dog's acquirements, at the corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets. The master quietly, without gesture of any kind, told his dog to walk across the street, find a little wagon and get into it. Doggy obeyed, though reluctantly, as the wagon was a cart, but he finally complied. He was then told to hunt up a fire plug and mount it. His keen eyes searched a moment, and on the instant poor Tray pleased his owner. He was then commanded to hunt a lamp-post and put his fore feet on it. This done, he was told to go into the Pelican saloon, find a chair and sit in it, then to look up a beer-barrel and stand on it; then to lie down and act like a poisoned dog. These orders were given in the most common-place tone of voice, and most of the time the beast could not see his master, yet he obeyed quite as readily as a willing servant, apparently understanding the English language very well. Of all the dogs that ever showed off on St. Charles street, that one is entitled to the premium. Those who witnessed the performances were not only amused, but greatly astonished; in fact, one individual, having witnessed a portion of the antics, declared that he would not and could not suffer himself to view acts that looked so altogether unnatural.

A HORSE CAR "SPOTTER" DOG.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

Among the attachés of the Fifth Street Railway Line is one who has exhibited most remarkable fidelity in his attention to the interests of the company. The phenomenon referred to is a medium-sized dog that has been for a long time kept about the car stables, and has of late become a kind of inspector or overseer of the line. Every morning he goes out on a car and rides along for some distance, when he jumps down and waits at a crossing for the next coach. This he boards, as it passes, and after a thorough scrutiny of conductor, driver, horses, and all the appointments of the outfit, he visits some other in like manner. In this way he passes the entire day, usually going over the whole line and inspecting a great many cars. Sometimes he stops at one end of the road and sometimes at the other. He is well acquainted with every conductor and driver in the employ of the company, and is a general favorite. A few days since they all clubbed together and contributed a nickel each, for the purpose of buying the sagacious canine a license and a collar. He certainly ought to wear the popular "brass collar," for he is ahead of all his tribe so far as heard from. At night he keeps vigilant watch at the stables, and seems to have devoted his whole existence to the service of the corporation. He takes his beef with good relish, as though he had earned it, and has apparently settled down for life in his position.

ANOTHER SAGACIOUS DOG.

[Newark (N. J.) Journal.]

Who has not seen a fine-developed, raven-colored terrier dog invariably standing by the side of James K. Martin, the veterinary surgeon? On Friday night last, about the hour of 11 o'clock, the animal referred to became alarmingly uneasy, pitifully supplicating his master to allow him to go into the stable-yard. Twice he was gratified. Each time he ran to the front gate. The doctor compelled him to return to the office, when the dog became quite unmanageable, specially pleading that the office door be opened. Obtaining his wish, again he speedily rushed to the front gate, and commenced a most mournful howl that the gate might be opened. It was unlocked with speed, and the noble animal rushed out of the gate to No. 169 Orange street, occupied by Mr. Peloubet. The doctor followed his "heir at law," as he styles him, when to his astonishment he found the premises on fire, and Mr. Peloubet's family absent. As the flames were making rapid headway, the doctor aroused the neighbors. Help came, and after an hour's hard work the fire was extinguished. Thirty minutes later discovery would, no doubt, have caused a seriousied conflagration, as the tenement on fire was frame, as were also the adjoining buildings. The duty of this four-footed friend is to guard and protect the doctor's office.

A HORSE WITH A LONG MEMORY.

[Lowell (Mass.) Courier.]

Many years ago, Mr. Abram Dodge, of the town of Ipswich, Mass., owned a beautiful horse which was the pet of the family. He was admired by all who knew his playfulness and good qualifications. In the Summer it was Mr. Dodge's habit occasionly to have a frolic with his horse in his barn-yard, then let him out alone, and he would go to the river, which was about one-third of a mile distant, where he would bathe, then go to a common and roll on the grass, then with the freedom of air start for his home. His stable was renovated for him while he was gone, and his breakfast put in his crib. If he met his master he would show some coltish pranks, bound for the stable, pull out the wooden pin that fastened the door with his teeth, and rush to the manger where he expected to find his food. One night the horse was stolen from the stable. After the expiration of sixteen years Mr. Dodge was at the tavern when a man drove a horse up to the door. Mr. Dodge at once recognized his horse, and he told the driver his reason for believing it to be his; the man told of whom he bought the horse, and said that he had owned him for several years. Mr. Dodge claimed his horse, and it was finally agreed that if the horse would, on being taken to his old stable, go through the habit of bathing, rolling on the grass, and pulling the pin from the stable-door as above described, that Mr. Dodge should have him. When the horse was let out into his old yard he reviewed the premises for a moment, then started for his old bath-tub, then for his green towel on the common, then to his old stable, pulled the wooden pin, won for himself a good meal, and his old master his favorite horse. These facts are vouchsafed for by reliable old residents of the beautiful, picturesque old town, and show conclusively the long memory of our noblest animal.

THE MOST REMARKABLE OF ALL.

[Boston Traveller.]

It simply amounted to a necessity with us, on account of the wonderful stories our exchanges are telling about the intelligence of animals; and we have engaged a man to come in once a week and tell us a veritable history of some bird or beast, which shall enable us to keep up with our contemporaries. Walker is his name. His first story is the following: Mrs. Wilkins, who lives four miles from Point Shirley, has a tame catamount. Until last week it never displayed any extraordinary intelligence; but it seems that last Wednesday, having noticed that once a week the windows were cleaned, what did this catamount do but go out in the back yard and get a ladder; then into the kitchen and get a pail, turn on the faucet, fill the pail, go up on the ladder, and wash all the front windows, wiping them with its own fur, a portion of which it had stripped off for the purpose. Mr. Walker considers this a most wonderful case of intelligence, but hopes to beat it next week.

THE MORRISANIA POLICE FORCE.

A month ago the Trustees of the town of Morrisania appointed twenty-three extra men on their Police force and placed them on duty Dec. 1. The newly-appointed policemen procured their uniforms and appeared jubilant at the idea of getting a little ahead of the City Police Commissioners in anticipation of annexation. The Police Commissioners having been informed of the fact yesterday dismissed the extra force.

CUBA.

TIMELY THEMES—THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES—THE SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873.

The compliments of the season in Havana are very much subjected to the events of the season. Last year, instead of wishing a happy Christmas, the upper and middle classes would greet each other with the phrase, "I hope your horse will recover," or "I hope your horse will not fall sick." Then the epizootic was the all-absorbing topic, throwing even the revolution into the background. The general proof of respectability in Havana is the possession of a horse and carriage, and people who do not own these are suspected of being very poor, although there are exceptions to this rule. This year the Christmas salutation is different, and horses are nowhere. Everybody greets his neighbor with some remark about the financial crisis, and hopes that the numerous would-be financiers will come to some arrangement by which the debt may be kept from increasing and the bank notes from depreciating in value; unfortunately all plans are attacked, and none present the necessary characteristics for placing Cuban finances on a sound basis. When a debt is due, the general impression is that it ought to be paid, but to pay a debt with something worthless, to which an imaginary value is given, is a problem beyond solution by such world-renowned financiers even as the Junta of the debt. The collection of the revenue and taxes, for instance, would produce very heavy amounts if properly effected, but every child knows that the celebrated Custom-house ring, composed of noble Spanish patriots, Government employes, and revolutionary sympathizers, fraudulently manages to deprive the treasury of at least thirty per cent. of what it ought to collect. And yet some of the most notorious smugglers are the most violent advocates of Simon Pure Spaniolism. The planter, who cannot conceal the number of boxes of sugar produced on his plantation, is taxed in accordance, and on the aggregate pays about twelve per cent. of his income; a lawyer who earns about $60,000 a year pays about one-twentieth of one per cent. of his income; physicians are taxed in the same manner, and patriotic gentlemen who live on the interest of the money they have abroad pay nothing. This is called justice; an income tax is unknown; fraud, if popular report can be believed, pervades every department; a dozen employes doing the work of one man hold sinecures; the revolution grows steadily; the poor people become poorer and the rich become richer every day, and a practical solution of the financial problem, which will produce chaos, ruin, and anarchy, is as distant as ever. The general cry for a return to specie payments finds a ready echo; but cries and echoes are mere sounds, and not tangible results.

GOLD VERSUS PAPER.

The first step toward an official discrimination between gold and the notes of the Spanish Bank has just been sanctioned by the Government, in its accession to the demand made by the different railway companies, who ask payment for freight and passengers in gold or its equivalent in paper. This concession will naturally be taken as a test case by all other societies and private mercantile houses, and in the end the difference will come out of the purse of the public. The Intendente fought hard against the granting of the concession, but after the 1st of January gold will be the basis on which all payments to the railway companies will be made. The Government, in return, obliges the companies to pay all Custom-house dues and other State taxes in gold, paying in the same manner for all transportation on behalf of the State. The document concludes by saying that this temporary law is passed for the purpose of attenuating as much as possible the pernicious effects of the financial crisis from which the country is suffering. How the financial crisis can be lessened in any way by the passage of a financial law which affects railway companies only, is really a problem hard to solve.

THE COLONIAL MINISTER.

People wonder why the Colonial Minister remains in retirement and why he has not yet issued any law bearing on the great events of the epoch, namely, on slavery, finance, and the insurrection. But the Minister has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a premature disclosure of his plans, and having come here when the Virginius excitement began has had an excellent chance to judge the state of affairs and the political feelings of the Spaniards in Cuba, and of their leaders. As an intelligent man and politician, he was convinced at once that he had brought his Republican and liberal ideas to a bad market, and that a frank and full confession of his views could only produce a riot, without any benefit to Spain or to the Spanish Government. His assistants and himself are gathering every possible item of information, and on his return to Spain, should the Castelar Government remain in power until then, the Spaniards in Cuba will be astonished at the avalanche of innovations which the central Government will shower on them, none, by the way, to the liking of the Carlist and Alphonsist slave-owners. To-day the Minister has gone on a visit to some plantations in the interior. He will not see the usual exhibition of chains, stocks, and rags, as such articles are always removed whenever a distinguished visitor from abroad goes on the plantations of the Spanish planter Zulueta, or to the Cuban planter Pocy, although the latter treats his slaves better than the average owner. The Minister is playing a smart game, and the next three months will tell whether he will satisfy the aspirations of the Spanish Republicans in Cuba, whom, in the meantime, he allows to be persecuted in an indirect manner. Several attempts have been made to end the misunderstanding—if not the actual animosity—between Minister Soler and the commanding Spanish Generals, all of whom, with a single exception, are strong adherents of the Alfonso Party, two even being suspected as Carlists. Captain General Jovellar himself is not a Republican, and certainly not a friend of the Republican press in Cuba. It is hinted that Gen. Jovellar and the ultra element are in perfect accord.

THE DRAFT.

The draft of free colored people and poor Cuban whites is vigorously carried on, particularly in relation to the former class. The Police in Havana and interior towns is very active, going from house to house and taking the names of the colored people. Several hundred have already been sent to the interior, and it is reported that two new battalions of this class will be organized in January, while all the original battalions will be filled to their regulation strength. In the meantime the young and healthy Spaniards remain quietly in Havana, boast of their patriotism, make money, and go to the theatre; those who belong to the volunteers go on guard duty about once in ten days. Funny patriotism this, but so it is. In Trinidad the Police are taking the names of all able-bodied men between seventeen and forty-five, for the purpose of making them join the volunteers or firemen. That is to say, the whites will be volunteers and the blacks firemen, and as the firemen in Cuba are armed and organized as soldiers, and as so many have been sent to the field heretofore, either to build forts or fight, the old story is repeated of the negro hauling the chestnuts out of the fire.

QUASIMODO.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department proceeded yesterday morning to take formal possession of the fire-engines hose carriages, hook and ladder carriages, and their respective appurtenances in the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge. In Morrisania the property in charge of several fire companies was found in a shameful condition. Some of the hose-carriages had been broken almost to pieces, and, without doubt, intentionally, and much had been carried away. In West Farms everything was found in a very satisfactory condition, and the firemen in that town conducted themselves in a very creditable manner on the occasion.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED FOR THEIR PREVENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The loss of the steamer Ville du Havre by collision with a sailing vessel, stimulates inquiry as to its cause, and suggestions for remedies against accidents of a similar character.

The excellent plan of requiring inward and outward-bound steamers to adopt an established course, to be strictly adhered to, almost precludes the possibility of collision with each other, a matter, indeed, of rare occurrence, but still a source of constant anxiety. It does not apply to sailing vessels.

Collisions between Atlantic steamers and sailing vessels in clear weather, and on the open sea, are far too frequent, when it is considered how few and far between are the risks they encounter.

In leaving and entering the Bay of New-York more damage is done by the erratic movements of Atlantic steamers than is fairly due to their size and draft of water.

Last Summer, the Ville du Havre, on a clear night, ran into and sank a bark at anchor near the Narrows. Another steamer ran against a pier at the Battery, and many similar mishaps are of frequent occurrence.

On the other hand, coasting steamers of the United States ply continuously between New-York, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, and other places, any one of which in a single passage out and home probably encounters as many sail as an Atlantic steamer does in a whole season. Yet with them collisions in clear weather are scarcely known.

If there be any marked difference in the equipment of these two classes of steamers, it seems a natural conclusion that these results should be attributed to it. Such a difference does exist in the very important matter of the mode of steering adopted by them respectively.

The steering apparatus of sailing-vessels is of necessity at the stern. To keep his eye on the sails when the ship is on a wind, to be clear of obstructions in the handling of running gear, and for other obvious reasons, the helmsman's post must be now, as it always has been, in that part of the ship.

Very soon after the introduction of steamboats in the United States, the advantages to be derived from placing the steering gear forward were appreciated and applied. In England the old system was retained even for the small river steamers, on which a Captain, stationed on the paddle-box, may be seen giving orders personally to the helmsman, and through the intervention of a small boy passing to the engineer below those for the stopping, starting, and slowing of the engine.

Capt. Basil Hall, R. N., called attention to the matter in his book of travels in North America, as far back as 1827, but without effect.

From this apparently simple change, results have arisen of great importance to the commerce of this country generally, and especially to that of the City of New-York.

Beginning with small steamers of 140 to 180 feet long, the traffic of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound now requires steamers of over 400 feet in length, which every night, and consequently in all kinds of weather, ply in numerous regular and irregular lines on these narrow waters.

As to the number of vessels they pass each night, any one can satisfy himself by looking at the daily register of arrivals of coasters through Long Island Sound, or by calling to mind that on any point on the Hudson, where a stretch of fifteen to twenty miles can be embraced, oftentimes fifty sail of vessels, besides steamers, tow-boats, barges, and rafts, may be counted at one time, moving swiftly in all directions. Yet collisions in these waters are rare, and when they do occur, it is almost always in thick weather.

Fit up any one of these steamers, say one of the Fall River line, with the best ocean steamer steering apparatus at the stern, with the most experienced Captain on a bridge forward, with telegraphic signals for engineers and steersmen, and there is but little doubt that, starting with a strong flood tide, she would destroy one or more vessels on her way from the North River to Blackwell's Island, and probably finish her trip by going ashore at Hell Gate.

The use of large ferry-boats, such as cross day and night the crowded waters of the Hudson and East Rivers, if steered in that way would be impossible.

This immunity from the danger of collisions by these steamers is not wholly due to the position of the steering gear, but also to the skill of a class of men called steam-boat pilots, who have grown out of this system, and who have no counterpart in any other country.

To these officers, who relieve each other by watches, is confided, subject to the general supervision of the Captain, the entire management of the steamer's course. Placed in a commanding position, where they have a clear and unobstructed view, with the wheelsmen by their side, and their hand on the engineer's signals, perfectly sheltered from the weather, their whole faculties, when it is plain sailing as regards the steamer's course, are brought to bear upon the lookout for vessels which they constantly meet, one after another, at very short intervals.

It would be necessary to pass a night by the side of one of these officers fully to appreciate the coolness and dexterity eliminated by their training in this direction.

Although there are lookouts forward, as a precautionary measure, and in conformity with law, the pilot depends wholly upon himself.

Scanning the horizon in a dark night, his practiced eye, long before any other person can see anything, marks an object on the water. When barely seen by others, he makes out its character and direction and at once determines upon and executes any change of direction required in his own craft to go clear.

Compare with this the other system:

An officer walking up and down a platform, with wind and rain, in stormy weather, beating in his face, lookouts so numerous that, as usual in all cases of divided responsibility, each one is careless—depending upon the others—these lookouts, provided with trumpets to give notice when a ship is sighted—orders for the Captain to be called for so simple a matter as the steering clear of a ship—a proof of how rarely the event happens, all combine to retard and interfere with action which should be prompt and decided.

All collisions are, from their nature, a matter of a few seconds only. A steamer making twelve knots per hour goes about twenty feet in one second. When, therefore, a steamer of 400 feet long is struck amidships, she would have passed safely if the course pursued by her, whatever it may have been, had been decided upon by a difference of only ten seconds. And this is true of all collisions between vessels at high speed.

The principal cause, however, of collisions between steamers and sailing vessels on the open sea in clear weather is undoubtedly due to the negligence of the lookout on board the latter. It is too patent to all who have sailed in them to dwell upon it in detail. And here, also, may be seen the superior skill of trained pilots or quartermasters, in that they have learned by long experience that it is absolutely necessary to allow, in their calculations, when coming in close proximity to a sailing vessel, that she will suddenly do exactly what she ought not to do, especially when close hauled. If the lookout is negligent this can almost invariably be foretold. Should it be a vessel rigged fore and aft, the order is instantly given to put the helm "hard down;" if a square-rigged vessel, "hard up." It would be considered poor seamanship by them not to allow for this contingency always. An experienced pilot, such as has been described, whichever side of a vessel sailing on a wind he intends to pass, although he knows that he is bound to keep her course, knows, also, that at the last moment she may suddenly change it. He watches closely her lights, and their bearing by compass or land, as the case may be; detects the first change made in her course, and instantly stops his engines, or changes his own, having allowed ample room for doing so. If, on the open sea, his standing orders were never to go nearer than half a mile to a passing vessel, it would be a difficult matter to force him, on a clear night, into a collision with a ship on a wind, let her act as inconsistently as she please. In fogs, where the risk of collision is greater, though the consequences are generally less fatal, this system of steering equally applies. Many a poor fisherman, run down upon the banks, might have been saved by an instantaneous shifting of helm and stopping of engines by a cool and experienced hand.

If it be objected that there are mechanical difficulties in the way of adopting the forward steering gear, they are such as can be easily overcome. It is not proposed to do away with the present arrangement at the stern, but to have the other in addition. Nor is it necessary to have such men as have been described as pilots, (although one would go to bed without much care as regards collision, in clear weather, if he knew that an experienced North River or Long Island Sound pilot were out by the helmsman's side,) but one quartermaster of each watch should be detailed for this duty, and no other; while the officer of the deck, when not engaged in other matters, would naturally be always at his side, thus securing the prompt, efficient, and skilled action which an emergency requires, and which, by the present system, it does not get. The application of these remarks to the case of the Ville du Havre can readily be made.

The Loch Earn is made out by the steamer in ample time for the officer in charge to determine upon his course. The ship is sailing, as Capt. Robertson says, "sharp braced up on the port tack, under all plain sail." She is bound to keep her course, and the officer of the steamer concludes there is room to pass her to leeward, and starboards his helm sufficiently to clear her as she heads. But the Captain of the Loch Earn, being informed that a steamer is "coming too close," rushes on deck, and to use his own words, "I at once called out to the man at the helm, 'Hard a port,' and he replied that it was 'hard a port.'" Capt. Robertson proceeds to say that the steamer "*then* starboarded her helm, and ran across the ship's bow." This is not probable. It is more likely that, not having allowed for the ship's sudden change of course, when the officer of the steamer did observe it, he was flurried, and instead of stopping his engine and breaking his sheer he put his helm hard a starboard hoping still to run clear of a vessel now aiming directly at his side—but the ten seconds were wanting upon which hung the lives of so many, and the wounded hearts of many more. If these suggestions have any value and any one line of steamers would try the experiment, marine insurance companies might well afford to make a special rate for damage by collision, discriminating in favor of those steamers with steering gear forward, and all passengers would feel much greater security in ships while that much had been done to remove the greatest danger yet to be apprehended in an Atlantic voyage.

G. L. SCHUYLER.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—MR. CUSHING—RAILROAD FARES—THE MARQUIS DE NOAILLES.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

There is quite a general expression of opinion among Western Congressmen in relation to the present management of Indian affairs, and after Congress meets again it is generally expected that an attack will be made upon the Indian Department all along the line. The peace policy is condemned. The Western men say that persons from the East, with broad-brimmed-hat ideas, and no real knowledge of the Indian nature, go out among the dissatisfied red men, and only succeed in running up large bills against the Government without doing any good. Of course there are two sides to the question, but there is decidedly a large element in Congress, and it is made up of those who know most about Indian affairs, and are in favor of turning over the management of the Indian Department to the military altogether. These members claim that there are plenty of army officers who have spent years upon the plains, and become familiar with every phase of the Indian character. They are, therefore, the best men possible to look after the interests of the Indians, without bringing them in conflict with the general interests of the rapidly settling Territories of the great West. Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, an Ex-Senator of the War Democrat school, one of the new members of the House, and an old Indian fighter, is going to introduce a bill after the holidays, providing that after the 1st of July, 1874, the Secretary of War shall supplant the present Secretary of the Interior in all functions relating to the Commission of Indian Affairs. He would also give the Secretary of War the authority to sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of moneys out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised over the accounts or estimates by the Auditors and Controllers of the Treasury. The effect of this bill will be also to give plenty of occupation for army officers, who at present are obliged, in the depths of *ennui*, at the frontier posts to study draw poker and kindred amusements to slaughter time. The Secretary of War is to be authorized to establish convenient departments and districts for the proper administration of the duties now imposed upon the Superintendent of Indian affairs, whenever, in his opinion, it shall promote the efficiency of the Indian service, substituting in all cases for his agents and sub-agents, officers of the army who shall be designated for that purpose. These officers are to be charged with all the duties under the present law, while they are to receive no additional compensation therefor. How this will be received by army officers—this large increase of services to be rendered without any increase of pay—is not very doubtful; but it can be seen that a large reduction of expense will be accomplished. The present office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the bill, will be filled by an officer not under the rank of Brigadier General. None of the officers will be required to give bonds, but will be merely responsible for any neglect or maladministration of duty according to the rules of war. All the supplies hitherto furnished by special agents and contractors are to be furnished in conformity with the regulations governing army supplies. The traders, too, whose occupation is to plunder the Indians, are, under the bill, to have license only as the Secretary of War shall see fit, he having the power to revoke them any time.

The appointment of Caleb Cushing seems to give general satisfaction to people of all parties. Everybody concedes his ability and great accomplishments.

There has been a reduction of fares upon competing railroad lines passing through the capital, occasioned by a war between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central railroads. The result is that a great many people are availing themselves of the fascinations of cheap fare to come to this city as a pleasant way of enjoying the holiday season. That is the only one thing that gives even a semblance of life to Washington at present. Groups of innocent looking people may be seen in all parts of the Capitol devouring the wonders of the national theatre of politics, and seeming to enjoy this pastime, although the curtain is down and the actors are gone. If so many come now, one may reasonably expect a very large attendance after Congress assembles.

The departure of the Marquis De Noailles and his charming wife is now set for February. Mme. la Marquise would have preferred to have remained in Washington until April, on account of the rough weather to be encountered in crossing the ocean in Midwinter. President McMahon, when he notified the French Minister of his change to Rome, left him to select his own time for going. The Marquis De Noailles did not, however, allow his personal comfort to interfere with what he deemed his duty, and has irrevocably fixed his departure for February. He will give one reception before he leaves, which will be one of the events of the ensuing society season. The departure of the Marquis and his intellectual wife will be a real loss to the society of the capital that will not be easily replaced.

KUKLUXING IN TENNESSEE.

The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* of Dec. 20 says: "The citizens of the Tenth District and vicinity are still intensely excited over a threatened collision between a band of disguised men and the negroes. The negroes are armed and defiant, while the masked riders are bold and aggressive. Nearly every night during the past week these disguised men have paraded through the country, threatening the negroes, and creating alarm and excitement. They have as yet committed no crime, and their movement, it is thought, is for the purpose of breaking up a secret society among the negroes of that section. But a serious collision is imminent, as the negroes are very much exasperated, while the masked riders seem determined to break up their society at all hazards. On Wednesday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, about fifty of the maskers surrounded the negro cabins at James Exum's, eleven miles north of the city, and closely questioned the negroes, who were greatly alarmed. A young man by the name of Nat Pearson, living with Mr. Exum, took a double-barrel shot-gun and went out to where they were and asked them their business. The only reply they gave was, 'We are here for a purpose, but we will do no harm to any one.' Young Pearson ordered them off. They refused to leave, whereupon Pearson jumped behind a tree and fired into them. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired at Pearson, but he escaped to the house unharmed. The maskers did not pursue him, and it is not known whether Pearson shot any of them or not. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the same night heavy firing was heard four miles south of Exum's, but its cause we have not yet learned. The country is intensely excited, and preparations for a conflict are evidently going on. The authorities should take the matter promptly in hand, before serious damage is done. The negroes are exasperated and defiant, and seem to court a collision. Something should be done at once to arrest the mischief."

POSTAL MANAGEMENT.

THE OPENING AND RETENTION OF MAIL MATTER.

THE DUTIES OF POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS DEFINED—THE SEIZURE OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

A question has been for some time in dispute between the Collector of Customs at this port and Postmaster James, concerning the rights of Customs Collectors and the duties of Postmasters, in regard to letters and sealed packages (other than newspapers, book packets, samples, and patterns of merchandise,) reaching a Post Office in the mails from foreign countries, and suspected to contain articles subject to Customs duties, sent by mail with intent to defraud the revenue by evading the payment of such duties. The Collector claims that, under certain statutes, and also under certain regulations and instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster is authorized and by implication directed to place in his custody for delivery to the person addressed (or for such disposition as he may be authorized to make of them) all such packages. Article 15, part 3, of the revised Customs regulations says:

"All letters or packages suspected of containing articles liable to duty, whether directed to the owner, consignee, or other persons, must be deposited at the Custom-house in charge of an officer of the Customs, and notice given to the persons to whom they are directed to cause the same to be opened in the presence of such officer of the Customs as the Collector may designate for that service."

The Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States:

"By the terms of the fifth clause of the Postal Convention, all articles transmitted by mail, on which duties are chargeable in the United States, are liable to the payment of those duties. Collectors are required to open such packages, when discovered and sent to them by Postmasters, and to collect the duties thereon, but not entry or other fees." (Letter to Collector, Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1868.)

On the 21st August last, Postmaster James brought the matter under the notice of the Postmaster General. In his communication he says he is unable to discover in any laws or regulations relating to the Post Office Department any such explicit or definite authority as would in his judgment be sufficient warrant for the action which the Collector is desirous that he should take in the matter. While admitting that the mails offer a channel through which dishonest and unscrupulous persons may defraud the Customs revenues, and while anxious to aid the Customs authorities by all legitimate means in preventing such practices, the Postmaster says he is unwilling to assume the grave responsibility of withholding the delivery to the persons addressed of any sealed package of mail matter in his official custody, except as provided by Postal laws or regulations, or under the authority of direct instructions from the Postmaster General.

On the 29th of August the Secretary of the Treasury forwarded to Postmaster James a copy of a letter which he had addressed to the Collector of Customs, containing suggestions in regard to the examination of letters and packages, and he asked the Postmaster, if not inconsistent with the regulations of his department, to co-operate with the Collector to carry out the suggestions therein contained. In Mr. Richardson's letter to Gen. Arthur he says that the Treasury Department appreciates the position taken by the Postmaster in this matter, and in order to avoid any liability to illegal practice in this respect, he suggests that, with the concurrence of the Postmaster, a Customs officer be detailed to the Post Office permanently to assist in the examination of packages or letters arriving by the foreign mails, and suspected of containing dutiable articles, and that it be the business of such Customs officer to notify by mail the party to whom such package or letter is addressed of the fact that such letter or package is received, and that it is held for examination at the Post Office, and upon the party to whom it is addressed appearing, that the package shall be opened by such party in the presence of an officer of the Post Office and said Customs officer, and any duties found due thereon shall be collected, and if of sufficient value to require formal entry at the Custom-house, the owner shall be required to make such entry before delivery.

These suggestions seem to have been subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Richardson. He writes on the 24th September to Postmaster James stating that after a personal conference between some of the officers of the Treasury Department and the Collector upon the subject, it was thought best that a notice should be sent from the Post Office to the Collector in writing informing him of the arrival of any suspected packages or letters, and that when the same have been opened in the proper manner and dutiable articles found therein, such articles should be delivered to the Collector of Customs for the purpose of ascertaining the value, rate, and amount of duties, &c.

On the 26th of September Mr. James again wrote to the Postmaster General, stating that he was unable to reconcile the suggestions of the Secretary with the provisions of chapter 3, section 52 of the Postal regulations, and he, therefore, asked for definite instructions to prevent any further difficulty.

On the 30th September the Postmaster General forwarded a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to this matter. He says: "I have to observe in explanation that the instructions contained in chapter 3, section 52, of the regulations of the Post Office Department, were prepared and issued in January, 1871, after consultation with your predecessor, Secretary Boutwell, and a careful consideration of the subject; and the course of procedure which they prescribe, and which Postmasters and other postal officers are directed to observe and enforce, to enable the Customs officers to execute the duties imposed on them by our Revenue laws, is, in my judgment, all that the Post Office laws will warrant, as the seizure and removal of any package, packet, or envelope received in the mails from foreign countries and supposed to contain dutiable goods, as well as the collection of Customs duty thereon, form no part of the duty imposed by law on Postmasters, but must in every case be performed by the officers of the Customs. The provision made in all the postal conventions recently concluded with European countries, 'that as long as any Customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from said countries of book packets, patterns, and samples of merchandise, such Customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury,' was intended to protect our Customs revenue from fraud practiced through the mails; but the seizure of such articles, and the collection of duties thereon, devolve, as in all other cases, on the proper officers of the Treasury Department. Postmasters and other postal officers are, however, uniformly instructed to extend to Customs officers such facilities for examination of the mails received from foreign countries as will not interfere with the prompt distribution and dispatch of the correspondence contained in such mails; but I know of no law which would authorize Postmasters to deliver sealed packages of mail matter to Collectors of the Customs, or to withhold the delivery to the person addressed of any such package of mail matter in their official custody, except as provided by postal law or regulation."

To this the Secretary of the Treasury replied on the 2d October. It seemed to him that the suggestions made to the Postmaster at New-York were in entire harmony with section 52 of the regulations, except upon a point not mentioned in said regulations, viz., that any dutiable articles found in a letter or package, after the same has been opened in the proper manner, should be delivered by the Post officers to the Customs officers for examination and appraisement. This he assumes to be the intention of said regulations, and the Collector was instructed, upon being notified by the Postmaster, to send one of his officers to the Post Office, to be present at the opening of such letters or packages, and to take possession of any dutiable articles. Most of the dutiable articles imported through the mails come, he says, in letters which, by the regulations, cannot be opened except by the party to whom addressed. "Suppose," says the Secretary, "that a party, upon being notified, fails to appear at the Post Office within a reasonable time, what then shall be done with the letter or package? Or suppose that a letter arrives addressed to John Smith, Leonardtown, N. J., which, upon such examination as can be given it without its being opened seems to contain articles of some kind which may or may not be dutiable. It is manifest that in ordinary cases the party would not go to New-York to be present at the opening, and even when addressed to a party in the City of New-York, he may decline to appear at the Post Office to open the letter. What action should be taken by the Post Offices in such cases? A case in point occurred not long since at New-York, where a letter was received in the foreign mails suspected of containing diamonds, and upon the party being notified he appeared at the Post Office, and admitted that it contained diamonds, and produced the invoice thereof, but declined to open it for fear that the contents would be at once seized by the Customs officers. The importance of a well-settled rule for the protection of the Government in such cases will be apparent, when it is understood that the United States Court of the Southern District of New-York, as well as the repeated instructions of this department, has held that the introduction of dutiable merchandise through the mails is illegal, and that goods so introduced are subject of forfeiture."

To this communication the Postmaster General replied on the 4th October, stating that the instructions to Postmasters, published in regulation No. 52 of the Postal laws and regulations have, in his judgment, gone as far as they can safely go in aiding officers of the Customs in protecting the revenue from frauds practiced through the mails. To instruct them to do what has been suggested would, he says, require them to violate the plain statutes punishing the breaking of a seal or the "taking or embezzlement" of letters, either as principals or accessories, before delivery to the party to whom directed.

On the 9th October Secretary Richardson, in a letter to Collector Arthur, calls attention to section 52 of the postal regulations, and requests that said regulations be not infringed. After letters, &c., are opened in the proper manner the Custom officers have authority to take possession of the contents, and to take them to the Custom-house for the proper proceedings. As regards books and other printed matter, and samples of merchandise, a Customs officer should be sent to the Post Office, there to take possession and such action as might subsequently be found necessary.

DETENTION OF MAIL MATTER ADDRESSED TO OTHER PLACES.

A question has also recently arisen between the Boston postal authorities and Postmaster James, of this City, as to the right of the latter to detain suspected packages or letters received through the foreign mails, but which were addressed to parties in Boston. On this subject a long correspondence and numerous telegrams have passed between the respective officials, which is of no great public interest, but which resulted in favor of the right claimed by the Boston authorities to forward all such packages to their destination. On the 20th October a letter addressed to Louis Levi, of Boston, arrived from Holland at the New-York Post-office, per steam-ship City of Richmond, which letter was suspected of containing diamonds, and the Collector was so informed. It was detained at the New-York office by order of the Collector, who notified Mr. Levi of the fact. On the 28th October the letter was seized by the Collector of this Port, Mr. Levi being present. On the 15th November a registered package addressed to Mrs. Hammelburg, No. 6 Rochester street, Boston, and supposed to contain dutiable articles, was retained by Postmaster James, subject to the inspection of Collector Arthur. On the 13th November a registered letter addressed to A. S Frooder, Boston, was also retained. Mr. Field, the special agent of the Post Office Department at Boston, contended that letters addressed to Boston in transit through New-York should be forwarded to their destination in accordance with the regulations, and there dealt with. The matter was referred to the Postmaster General, and he has directed Postmaster James to forward in future all packages addressed to Boston to that point, subject to proceedings there. In a subsequent communication, dated Nov. 25, the Postmaster General states that a general order will be issued directing that hereafter all matter shall go to destination before interference by Customs officers.

The following is a list of seizures made in the New-York Post-office by the Collector of the Port from Aug. 21 to Nov. 11, 1873:

M. Seichtemann, New-York, released on remission; Mrs. Hyde, Brooklyn, duties paid, $10; S. B. Dinkelspiel, New-York, released on payment; Mrs. Perine, New-York, free permit; Michael Ryan, New-York, free permit; Geo. Jackson, New-York, free permit; E. Martin, New-York, held at Custom-house; E. Martin, New-York, held at Custom-house; P. G. Ray, Cleveland, Ohio, free permit; H. Crocker, New-York, free permit; Schuyler, Hartley, and Graham, New-York, released by order of the Secretary of the Treasury; F. A. Faver, Brooklyn, released on payment of duty and fine; L. Levy, Boston, Courts United States District Attorney; J. Goldsmith, Boston, sent to Boston; Miss Barker, Brooklyn, duty paid; M. Van Praag, New-York, free permit; I. A. Martin, New-York, duty paid; J. Van Veen, New-York, Courts United States District Attorney; Henry Fera, New-York, Courts United States District Attorney; S. F. Delany, New-York, free permit; Rev. M. H. Hamburger, Boston, United States District Attorney.

DUELING IN FRANCE.

Under date of Dec. 8, the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "The recent fatal duel has revived the memory of many similar sad occurrences, and the chief subject of conversation in general society is the prevailing epidemic; for there is a fashion in duels as there is a fashion in suicides. At the very time that Ghika was dying from his wound, another encounter was taking place on the Belgian frontier between a Count and a Baron, whose names are well known. The latter was hit in the right lung. The death of Ghika has reminded everybody of the duel between M. De Girardin and Armand Carrel, who, like Ghika, was mortally wounded in the stomach. Girardin was editor of the *Presse*, and Carrel of the *National*. The former had invented a new press, which was ridiculed by the latter. Girardin retorted sharply; a duel was arranged, and Carrel chose pistols. The combatants fought in the Bois de Vincennes at the distance of forty paces, each advancing ten. Carrel stepped forward rapidly to the limit marked out, fired, and struck his adversary in the thigh. Girardin had only advanced three paces, but, although wounded, he fired from where he stood and hit Carrel in the groin. Both combatants suffered excruciating agony, but they forgave each other on the ground; Girardin's life was for a long time despaired of, and Carrel succumbed. Two years before this, Gen. Bugeand, irritated by an observation made by his colleague in the Chamber of Deputies, (Dulong,) about the imprisonment of the Duchesse De Berri, challenged him and shot him dead. In 1842 Gen. Levasseur killed at a distance of only ten paces M. Arrighi, who had resigned his commission as commandant for the purpose of fighting his superior officer. The killing of Dillon, the journalist, by the Duke De Grammont-Caderousse is still well remembered; and the fatal duel between the Duke De Montpensier and Don Enrique Bourbon, brother of the Queen of Spain's husband, excited the Parisian world, although the encounter itself took place near Madrid in the Spring of the year which witnessed the breaking out of the war with Prussia. The list of fatal duels is unhappily capable of indefinite extension; but there is almost as much material in the more agreeable enumeration of disputes that have had a comic termination. One of the funniest was that in which Sainte Beuve was engaged. It began to rain slightly after he had taken up his position, whereupon he coolly held his umbrella over his head with the left hand while holding the pistol in his right. The expostulations of his witnesses had no effect upon him. 'It is all very well to be killed,' said the famous essayist, 'but I object to catching a cold in my head.' There is a droll story about Perpignan, a literary Bohemian, having an encounter with Charles Maurice at five paces. The former having fired, and having contrived to miss, the other, taking a deliberate aim, said to his antagonist, 'Well, now, before I send you into the other world, tell me what you are thinking of.' 'I'm thinking that if I were in your place I would not fire,' said Perpignan; and he owed his life to his presence of mind. Then there are several stories connected with M. Thiers' duels, from all of which the future President of the Republic came out scatheless. There is a much-quoted anecdote of an encounter between a dramatic author and his critic, the latter of whom was a first-rate shot. After the author had fired and missed, the journalist aimed accurately at his adversary's hat, and pierced it with the utmost precision, whereupon the dramatist flew into a violent passion, protested that it was unfair, and exclaimed, 'If you had told me what you were going to do I would have put on an old hat.' Two other literary men, who shall be nameless, were such invalids that they both had to fight sitting in arm-chairs, and they were such good shots—that they both missed. Pistols are supposed to be more dangerous than swords, and they have the disadvantage of being sometimes more fatal to the bystanders than to the combatants. An actor who carefully missed his antagonist contrived to kill an inoffensive notary—inoffensive for the moment, at least—who was taking a quiet walk in the Bois de Boulogne; and another duelist shot stone-dead one of his adversary's seconds, who was stooping to pick up his cane. If the *métier* of *témoin* were not only dangerous, but penal, we should hear less of the silly and immoral custom. As it is, the punishment of dueling is merely nominal; in fatal cases it is seldom more than a month's imprisonment in a specially favored place of detention, which may be taken at any time within a given period that may happen to suit the culprit's convenience. In nine cases out of ten the condemned duelist may, on pleading illness, have himself consigned to some *maison de santé*, situated in the midst of a large garden, in a healthy situation, where he may eat and drink what he likes, see his friends, and live altogether just as he chooses, except that he may not step beyond the outer walls of his spacious and pleasant retreat!"

COL. WILLIAM McE. DYE.

The Chicago *Times* gives the following brief sketch of Col. William McE. Dye, of Marion, Lee County, Iowa, who, as stated by our special telegrams, has been engaged to enter the service of the Khédive of Egypt, with the rank of Chief of Staff: "Col. Dye was appointed to West Point from Ohio in 1849. In 1853 he graduated from that celebrated Military Academy with distinguished honors. Among his classmates were Sheridan, McPherson, and Schofield of the Union, and Hood of the Confederate forces. His first service was in California. At the breaking out of the war he was Captain in the Eighth Infantry, whence he was appointed Colonel of the Twentieth Iowa Volunteers. At the close of the rebellion he returned to duty, and for a long time did service under Gen. Augur in the Department of the Platte. It was during this service that he was promoted to a Majority in the Fourth Infantry, and was also commissioned Brevet Colonel United States Army, and Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers for distinguished and meritorious services. Previously Col. Dye had married a Chicago lady, the daughter of Judge Henry L. Rucker, some years deceased. In 1870, the Colonel resigned his commission in the army, bought a farm in Linn County, Iowa, and settled down to agricultural pursuits. Since then he has been a farmer with varied success. But he longed for active service. An officer of great experience, of undoubted courage, of strict habits and uncommon ability, he will most certainly make his mark while fighting in the Egyptian cause."

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY LIST DURING 1873.

RESIGNATIONS, DEATHS, DISMISSALS, &C.—THE MODOC VICTIMS—WORK OF PESTILENCE AND SHIPWRECK.

The changes among the officers of the United States Army during the year 1873 amounted to 103 The deaths numbered forty-five, and the resignations forty-four. The severest loss to the country was that of the brave and faithful veteran, Gen. Canby, who was perfidiously murdered by Capt. Jack; and the country had also to lament the deaths of six other officers, all young men, who fell while operations were being carried on during the Spring and Summer that resulted in the complete subjugation of the hostile Modoc bands. Lieut. Sherwood shared a fate nearly similar to that of Gen. Canby. On the same day the latter was massacred Sherwood, while receiving a flag of truce, met his death-wound near Tule Lake. Pestilence carried off two officers, and two were drowned at sea. Woodruff, of the engineers, was stationed at Shreveport when the yellow-fever broke out in that city. In his devotion to the public service he remained at his post, and was unremitting in his attentions to the sick until he was struck down himself by the fever. Bell, of the First Artillery, was at Key West when the same pestilence made its appearance there. He exhibited great energy and judgment in taking the proper sanitary precautions to protect his command against the disease, but, like Woodruff, he also became a victim. Paymaster Walker and Lieut. Dodge were passengers on the steamer George S. Wright, from Sitka, Alaska, to San Francisco. Over a year has passed since the vessel started on her voyage, and nothing has since been heard of her or her passengers. Gen. Hanley's surveying expedition on the line of the North Pacific Railroad to the Yellowstone did not meet the same opposition from Indians that a similar enterprise did in 1872. On the latter occasion several officers were killed in skirmishes with hostile savages. There were no casualties among officers this year. Gen. Hanley commanded a force consisting of 2,500 men of all arms. The appended list shows the names of officers who have either resigned, died, retired, or been dismissed from the United States Army during the year 1873, corrected up the latest moment:

RESIGNED.

Major David Taggart, Paymaster, Sept. 11, 1873.
Major George P. Ihrie, Paymaster, Sept. 11. 1873.
Major Edward Wright, Paymaster, Oct. 1, 1873.
Capt. Charles S. Tripler, Twelfth Infantry, Sept. 1, 1873.
Capt. James Thompson, Twenty-third Infantry, Sept. 1, 1873.
Capt. W. W. Webb, Fourth Cavalry, May 1, 1873.
Capt. J. M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry, March 29, 1873.
Capt. A. D. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, April 29, 1873.
Capt. W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry, May 29, 1873.
Capt. R. H. Pard, Twelfth Infantry, Feb. 1, 1873.
Capt. J. E. Putnam, Twelfth Infantry, March 3, 1873.
Capt. F. W. Terry, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Feb. 1, 1873.
Capt. P. A. Owen, Ninth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1873.
Capt. Samuel Pettes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Nov. 30, 1873.
Surgeon James T. Ghiselin, to take effect June 6, 1874.
Assistant Surgeon M. J. Asch, March 31, 1873.
Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Winne, Oct. 15, 1873.
First Lieut. William S. Beebe, Ordnance Department, Dec. 31, 1873.
First Lieut. Isaiah W. Maclay, Ordnance Department, Nov. 15, 1873.
First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery, Nov. 17, 1873.
First Lieut. Duncan Sherman, First Cavalry, July 31, 1873.
First Lieut. Ray T. Gordon, Eighth Cavalry, July 31, 1873.
First Lieut. George B. Pickett, Sixteenth Infantry, Aug. 6, 1873.
First Lieut. William J. Mackay, Third Infantry, Feb. 15, 1873.
First Lieut. A. J. Galbreath, Second Infantry, Dec. 16, 1873.
Second Lieut. William P. Butler, Ordnance Department, July 12, 1873.
Second Lieut. Ulysses G. White, Fourth Cavalry, July 31, 1873.
Second Lieut. Isaiah H. McDougall, Ninth Cavalry, July 1, 1873.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Slade, Fifteenth Infantry, Aug. 31, 1873.
Second Lieut. William M. Bandy, Nineteenth Infantry, June 30, 1873.
Second Lieut. H. A. Wheeler, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1873.
Second Lieut. E. J. Holden, Corps of Engineers, March 28, 1873.
First Lieut. William B. Brunton, Ninth Cavalry, May 24, 1873.
First Lieut. Alpheus E. Clarke, Third Artillery, April 14, 1873.
First Lieut. P. G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, July 24, 1873.
Second Lieut. V. A. Goddard, Sixth Cavalry, Jan. 17, 1873.
Second Lieut. Frank E. Nye, Second Cavalry, April 10, 1873.
Second Lieut. José K. Peabody, Third Cavalry, May 31, 1873.
Second Lieut. William Delaney, Fifth Cavalry, June 3, 1873.
Second Lieut. H. M. Jones, Fourth Artillery, June 1, 1873.
Second Lieut. J. R. Ribbett, Fifth Infantry, May 1, 1873.
Second Lieut. J. H. Smallwood, Ninth Infantry, Dec. 16, 1873.
Capt. Robert McClermont, Eleventh Infantry, Dec. 30, 1873.
Capt. George B. Hoge, Twelfth Infantry, Dec. 30, 1873.

DIED.

Brigadier Gen. E. R. S. Canby, massacred by Modoc Indians while holding conference in vicinity of lava beds, April 11, 1373.
Brigadier Gen. Richard Delafield, Corps of Engineers, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1873.
Col. D. H. Vinton, United States Army, retired, at Stamford, Conn., Feb. 21, 1873.
Lieut. Col. Cary H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster General, at San Francisco, March 5, 1873.
Lieut. Col. James H. Carleton, Fourth Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 7, 1873.
Major John S. Walker, Paymaster, drowned on voyage from Sitka, Alaska, on steamer George S. Wright, (lost at sea,) supposed Jan. 27, 1873.
Major Madison Mills, Surgeon, at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, April 28, 1873.
Lieut. Col. William H. Slidell, United States Army, retired, at New-York, July 1, 1873.
Major De Witt Clinton, Judge Advocate, at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 14, 1873.
Major Llewellyn Jones, United States Army, retired, at Paris, France, July 17, 1873.
Major James H. Patterson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at Fort Davis, Texas, Aug. 19, 1873.
Lieut. Col. George Andrews, United States Army, retired, at Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1873.
Major Robert Morrow, Paymaster, at San Francisco, Nov. 27, 1873.
Major Robert A. Kinzie, Paymaster, at Chicago, Dec. 13, 1873.
Capt. J. W. Walsh, Tenth Cavalry, at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, March 3, 1873.
Capt. John L. Smyth, Twenty-third Infantry, at Camp McDowell, Arizona, Jan. 22, 1873.
Capt. Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, killed in affair with Modoc Indians, in lava beds, April 26, 1873.
Capt. Robert MacMillan, Assistant Surgeon, in camp near Tule Lake, while in campaign against Modoc Indians, April 6, 1873.
Capt. Robert Chandler, Seventh Infantry, at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1873.
Capt. Francis Beach, United States Army, retired, at New-York City, Feb. 5, 1873.
First Lieut. George M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, at camp near Tule Lake, of wounds received in affair with Modoc Indians April 26, 1873.
First Lieut. Thomas F. Wright, Twelfth Infantry, killed in affair with Modoc Indians, in lava beds, April 26, 1873.
First Lieut. William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry, at camp near Tule Lake, of wounds received three days before while receiving a flag of truce from Modoc Indians, April 14, 1873.
First Lieut. Arthur Cranston, in affair with Modocs at lava beds, April 26, 1873.
First Lieut. John L. Worden, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 4, 1873.
First Lieut. Albion Howe, Fourth Artillery, killed in affair with Modoc Indians in lava beds, April 26, 1873.
First Lieut. Eugene A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, of yellow fever, at Shreveport, La., Sept. 30, 1873.
First Lieut. James E. Bell, First Artillery, yellow fever, at Fort Jefferson, Florida, Sept. 1, 1873.
First Lieut. James Almy, Fifth Cavalry, murdered by an Indian at San Carlos Indian Agency, Arizona, May 27, 1873.
First Lieut. C. Veitenheimer, Fourth Infantry, at Fort D. A. Russell, Nov. 22, 1873.
First Lieut. Thomas Latchford, Twentieth Infantry, at Muirkirk, Md., July 12, 1873.
First Lieut. Lafayette Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry, at Fort Yuma, California, Sept. 6, 1873.
First. Lieut. Alfred Fredberg, Nineteenth Infantry, at Denver, Col., Oct. 7, 1873.
First Lieut. Septimus E. Carncross, Twentieth Infantry, at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1873.
Second Lieut. Patrick H. Hogan, First Cavalry, Nov. 21, 1873.
Post Chaplain T. B. McFalls, at Washington, D. C., May 29, 1873.
Post Chaplain Ezekiel G. Gear, at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 13, 1873.
First Lieut. J. G. Telford, Second Artillery, at St. Paul., Minn., Feb. 10, 1873.
First Lieut. H. C. Dodge, Second Artillery, drowned on voyage from Sitka on steamer George S. Wright, (lost at sea,) supposed Jan. 27, 1873.
First Lieut. M. C. Sanborne, Seventh Infantry, at Helena, Montana, Jan. 12, 1873.
First Lieut. O. A. Thompson, Thirteenth Infantry, at Newport Barracks, Jan. 8, 1873.
First Lieut. W. J. Sartle, Fifteenth Infantry, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, Jan. 27, 1873.
First Lieut. E. B. Northrup, Seventeenth Infantry, at Sioux City, Iowa, March 4, 1873.
First Lieut. William Hawley, Twentieth Infantry, at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1873.
Second Lieut. De Hart J. Quimby, Fifth Infantry, March 10, 1873.

RETIRED.

Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, Nov. 3, 1873.
Col. Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Nov. 5, 1873.
Capt. Wm. M. Kilgour, Twenty-fourth Infantry, June 20, 1873.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Capt. Robert B. Hull, late Eighteenth Infantry, to take effect Aug. 28, 1870, instead of resigned, as announced in Official Register for 1871.

DISMISSED.

First Lieut. George W. Sheldon, Fourth Artillery, Jan. 23, 1873.
First Lieut. A. P. Greene, Fourth Artillery, March 28, 1873.
First Lieut. James B. Hazleton, Fourth Artillery, Nov. 19, 1873.
Second Lieut. M. Frank Gallagher, Second Infantry, July 19, 1873.
First Lieut. Wm. M. Foulk, Tenth Cavalry, Dec. 6, 1873.

CASHIERED.

Major B. F. Runkle, United States Army, retired, Jan. 16, 1873.
Capt. Alfred Hedberg, Fifteenth Infantry, Jan. 15, 1873.
First Lieut. J. R. Fitch, Fifteenth Infantry, Jan. 15, 1873.
First Lieut. Gustave H. Radetski, Ninth Cavalry, Nov. 19, 1873.
Second Lieut. John Gotshall, Tenth Infantry, April 18, 1873.
Second Lieut. E. T. Ryan, Fifteenth Infantry, Jan. 15, 1873.
Second Lieut. Thomas M. Canton, Eighteenth Infantry, July 17, 1873.

DROPPED FOR DESERTION.

First Lieut. George J. Madden, Eighteenth Infantry, March 28, 1873.

GENERAL NOTES.

Three women burglars have been arrested in New-Orleans.

Hon. John Reagan has returned to Texas, to resume his law practice.

Robert Toombs favors holding a constitutional convention in Georgia.

A brave hunter in Kalamazoo, Mich., reports that he has killed a white blue jay.

A negro, who shot a serenader in Augusta, Ga., some time since, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of February next.

The revenue officers have recently made raids upon eighteen illicit distilleries in Tennessee, and destroyed them and their contents.

Indiana is to have a new State-house, to cost $2,000,000, and to be free from useless ornament. The new building will be erected on the site of the present Capitol.

Twenty-seven individuals and corporations in Woonsocket, R. I., pay $165,800 monthly in wages, which is about $13 80 per month to each man, woman, and child in the village.

An official report says that there are 114 families in Cottonwood County, Minn., who have not sufficient clothing, and who do not know where the bread they will eat ten days hence is coming from.

A Honolulu correspondent of a San Francisco paper is very confident that King Lunalilo cannot live long, although what seemed to be the crisis of his disease has passed and left him looking pretty well and gaining strength.

The Democratic adherents of Gov. Jacob in West Virginia have determined to organize separately throughout the State. They will probably nominate candidates in opposition to the Bourbon wing of the party at the next general election.

A young man in Bangor, Me., who was directed to fit a slab of soap-stone, which was two inches too long for the purpose designed, slowly and laboriously sawed off an inch from each end, and was surprised when he was told how he had doubled his work.

A prison reform association has been formed in Illinois, and an address has been issued by it asking the co-operation of all citizens who are interested for any reasons in the welfare of society, including the criminal as well as the non-criminal class.

Milwaukee, Wis., has invested $1,936,880 in new stores, factories, and residences, during the year 1873. The reports show a total of 839 buildings, including two churches, one hotel, two public schools, three banks, two breweries, three tanneries, eighty-six stores, and 728 dwellings.

A clergyman in Chicago several weeks ago was exposed to small-pox, and communicated it to some of his children. Consequently, he and his family were for the time cut off from his church and the world. Two of his children died, and, when the disease had finished its work, the great trouble had overthrown his wife's reason.

The financial embarrassments of the proprietor of *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, which were caused mainly by outside investments and assistance to friends, have not at all interrupted the publication of that popular agricultural paper, and such arrangements have now been made that it will continue to be under the skilled and successful control of its founder.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* is very eager for the immediate organization of a strict White Man's Party in Alabama, and urges that the "moment any man in his county is caught or reasonably suspected of carrying on a secret correspondence with white or black Radicals, he be obliged at once to make his selection between remaining a Democrat and Conservative or going over bag and baggage to the enemy."

Gen. Custer reports that in three months, while on the Yellowstone Expedition, he killed, with a single rifle, forty-one antelopes, four buffaloes, four elks, four bucktail deer, three American deer, and two white wolves, besides geese, prairie chickens, and other feathered game in large numbers. He also says that the average distance at which the forty-one antelope were brought down exceeded 250 yards by actual measurement, and that he rarely obtained a shot at an antelope under 150 yards, while the range extended from that distance up to 630 yards.

BEQUEST TO A CONVICT.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that Eli Brown, alias Hoosier Bill, who in last June was convicted in General Sessions of grand larceny, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing, has met with a stroke of good luck, which he, unfortunately for himself, cannot enjoy for several years to come. Brown had a rich old uncle in Kokomo, Ind., who died a year or two ago, and who, in his last will, cut off Brown, owing to the latter's misconduct, without a shilling. Brown contested the will on the ground of the testator's insanity, but the first court decided against him. The suit was appealed, and the Supreme Court of Indiana a few days ago awarded the whole estate, amounting to at least $30,000 in cash, to the man who is now expiating one of his numerous crimes in a convict's cell. The people of Bluffton, where Brown formerly lived, gave the former notice that, in case he should be acquitted, he should not return to that place under pain of being lynched. Brown's old gang in Indiana, to which at one time the notorious Reno brothers belonged, has been effectually broken up. The three accomplices of Brown, who aided in murdering the Cashier of the National Bank at Mount Sterling, in Illinois, have recently been hanged as horse-thieves in North-western Missouri.

MORTALITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The annexed statement shows the mortality of Philadelphia for the year 1873, ending Dec. 27, as compared with the deaths reported for the entire year 1872:

Months.	1873 Males.	1873 Females.	1872 Males.	1872 Females.
January	864	860	1,397	1,139
February	652	647	1,006	873
March	754	612	949	853
April	690	588	895	785
May	851	762	933	822
June	657	632	728	679
July	1,165	1,100	1,729	1,514
August	747	696	861	805
September	583	546	619	511
October	663	653	638	609
November	520	504	543	455
December	531	499	616	539
Total	8,677	8,099	10,974	9,570
		8,677		10,974
Grand total		16,766		20,544

Showing 3,768 deaths less than in 1872. Of the total deaths during the present year, 4,326 were boys and 3,913 girls; 6,191 of the whole number were under five years of age, and 1,571 over seventy years; 2,290 died from consumption of the lungs, 961 from inflammation of the lungs, and 1,105 from cholera infantum. The still-borns numbered 896.

MR. WILLERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Diedrich Willers, Jr., the Secretary of State elect, will make an entire change of the office force, and has determined upon the following appointments, to take effect Jan. 1, the date of his accession to office:

Deputy Secretary of State—Hon. George Franklin, Ovid.

Clerks—Edwin N. Hyde, Poughkeepsie; Wm. H. Terrell, Albany; Henry S. Miller, Utica; Hiram A. Beebe, Owego; Joseph S. Michael, New-York City; John J. Coleman, Oswego City; Paul F. Tucker, New-York City; F. G. Jewett, Skaneateles, and C. Willers, Seneca Falls.

Messenger—Patrick Reilly, Albany.

A QUEER TOWN.

KEY WEST AND ITS BELONGINGS.

THE PEOPLE—A PERPETUAL SUMMER—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873.

This is said to be now the largest town in the State of Florida, and I can well believe that, for having traversed its long, though not populous, streets in all directions, I am impressed with the conviction that it is the largest city in the United States, although the last census credits it in round numbers with only about 9,600 inhabitants. And these inhabitants, as a whole, are an odd lot—drifts from all qurters of the globe, the mass, however, being negroes, Cuban refugees, and the mixed descendants of the old buccaneers who, aforetime, dominated these keys and all the adjacent waters. Spanish, or a *patois* of that language, is chiefly spoken by the resident population, and the children babble it in the streets in a very musical way. Hearing it one is apt to marvel, as Goldsmith confessed he marveled when he heard the youth of France speaking French with so much facility and propriety. The wonder is the greater, however, here, inasmuch as Key West is a part of the United States, notwithstanding it does not always receive due credit for that fact. For instance, you can frequently hear persons remark here that they intend to return to the States at such and such a time; and once a Federal official located here received an order from one of the departments at Washington relieving him, and directing him to "return to the United States at once!" The natives here call each other "conks" when they quarrel, and the claim to be an American is not popularly held to be substantiated, but rather the reverse, by proof of birth at Key West. The place is as remarkable for what one fails to see as for what is seen. The familiar vegetation, &c., of home is not here, while it is replaced by a luxuriant growth of tropical foliage very strange to Northern eyes. This is the only portion of the United States which produces cocoa-nuts and which never knows frost. The cocoanut trees spread their feathery limbs in perpetual verdure on all sides, bearing endless successions of fruit, for Summer is constant. The people eat the nut in what we should call the green state, when the pulp is so soft as to be separated easily with a spoon. Then there are bananas, pineapples, and a few oranges, besides guavas and sapadilloes, the latter being a fruit very like a rusticoat apple, though more soft and pulpy. Kitchen gardens are an extreme rarety, and the vegetables used are chiefly imported from the neighboring islands and the mainland. It is rather surprising to find here at Christmas time all the vegetables now out of season at home, as, for instance, tomatoes, green corn, &c. The houses—except those of the Government—are all wooden, with the one exception of the Western Union Telegraph office. Most of them are low and small; but there are several fine residences, and a number of neat cottages, which look comfortable and pretty, embowered as they are in the beautiful and luxuriant shrubbery of the tropics. I am struck with the utter absence of chimneys, and the general prevalence of flag-staffs. The chimneys are not needed, as there is no Winter here; the lowest temperature ever experienced being that of a day in November last, when, a norther prevailing, the mercury for a short while fell to 56°. What the abundant flag-staffs are for it is hard to discover, though possibly it is merely a matter of taste. Many cigar manufactories are to be seen, some of them quite extensive establishments. They import their tobacco, workmen, and water from Cuba, and yet do not produce a cigar equal to a real Havana! Various reasons are assigned for this, among them that the sea air deteriorates the tobacco, or that it undergoes an injurious sweat in the passage. At the fish market the fish are kept alive in tanks, and they are caught and killed for you after you make your selection. This seems an excellent plan, as you know that you get fresh fish when you want it. A very curious pavement is noticeable in some parts of the town. It is made of small circular pieces of coarse glass, packed close together. On inquiry I find that this paving consists of inverted ale bottles. This is significant. It shows that empty bottles are not valued highly here, and also that many are emptied. Additional evidences of this may be seen afloat as well as ashore, the harbor being made quite musical sometimes by the clink of empty bottles against each other. However, there are no springs nor wells here, the only fresh water being caught in cisterns, or obtained by distillation.

This is Christmas Eve, although it is hard to realize the fact in the midst of present surroundings, and with the thermometer at 85°. Last night was signalized by serenading parties. The first was one purporting to have been got up by the Cuban refugees in honor of the different representatives of the New-York press, but the whole affair was a most ridiculous farce, and caused much mingled merriment and disgust among all good people here. Later certain naval officers and others employed a band to serenade the resident naval officials, &c. The music and singing were excellent and the fun was kept up until an early hour this morning. Unfortunately, some of the dagoes or conks of the town did not like the serenade, and they accordingly made an attack upon the party, a serious riot being only prevented by the promptitude with which the attack was met and defeated. Several persons on both sides however, were seriously hurt, and the ringleader of the attacking party was arrested. To-day a midshipman was also arrested for knocking down three of the conks. Another serenading party is forming for to-morrow night, and we expect to have a very noisy and lively time. There will be egg-nog despite the warmth of the weather.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Parricide—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Gabriel Grub—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Man of Honor—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

THE RINK.—Barnum's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Children in the Wood—The Vokes troupe.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—Magic and Laughing Gas by Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu—"Land of the Dwarfs."

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It appears that the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives has about come to the conclusion that the most that can be done in the way of cutting down expenditures is to take off $20,000,000. So far so good; but two things must be remembered: First, that this amount will pass the committee much more readily than it will pass the House, where nearly every member will have one item that he will want to preserve; and, second, that there will still remain a necessity for taxation, which the House will have to meet, and which it ought to meet promptly.

Recorder Hackett, in a letter which we publish this morning, lays down some principles of political ethics which are as sound as they are refreshing, and to which we invite attention. On being applied to to submit the appointment of a deputy clerk and of a court officer to a local gang of Tammany politicians, he plumply refuses. He declares that such appointments cannot be safely made in such a way, and that they should be "utterly divorced from political considerations." This is true, not only of these, but of nearly all public appointments, and the Recorder deserves credit for guiding his course by so sound a principle.

There has been a defalcation in the National Savings Bank at Concord, N. H., which repeats the story of the Exeter defalcation in the same State in one important particular, and should serve as a warning to the managers of fiscal institutions. There was no suspicion that anything was wrong until the Treasurer confessed that he had appropriated $65,000 of the funds of the bank in loans to a friend, and he stated that his positions as Treasurer of the savings bank and Cashier of the First National Bank had enabled him to carry the account without the knowledge of any of the officials of either institution. It is evident that this might easily be done, and no man should be subjected to the temptation of holding a confidential position in two banks. This Treasurer was not altogether a victim of misplaced confidence in a friend. He would not have been unfaithful to his trust had it not been for the vicious system which allowed him to be so with entire safety. Two cases which prove the dangers of this system having occurred in New-Hampshire, the banks of the State should take care that it is avoided in the future.

By virtue of chapter 613 of the laws of 1873 and the vote cast at the last general election, the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City of New-York was consummated yesterday. The law under which this annexation was made was drawn with great care, but some points of minor importance were left in dispute, and it is probable that some supplemental legislation will be needed. But considering the manifold interests involved the change has been made with very little inconvenience to those most directly interested. Any alteration in the lines of civil divisions always causes some trouble, and we must expect that there will for a time be more or less friction from the annexation of these Westchester towns. The additional population and area also bring additional burdens of taxation, which will doubtless be severely felt, and will cause some grumbling when the novelty of the new relation has worn off. But this annexation was certain to occur at some time, and it is a matter for general congratulation that it has been accomplished with so little disturbance of political or property interests.

Credit is due District Attorney Phelps for the exhibit he makes at the close of his first year in office. During 1873 he secured 1,447 convictions for crime, while there were only 916 in 1872, 953 in 1871, and 862 in 1870. That his energetic and intelligent administration has had its effect upon the lawless classes cannot be doubted. Our thieves and ruffians have discovered from the experience of the last year that they cannot avoid punishment when detected in crime. If our Police were more efficient in the discharge of their duties, we should have good reason to hope that New-York would speedily become one of the most orderly cities in the world. As matters stand there has been a decided improvement, and we can now claim favorable comparison with other cities in our statistics of crime, if allowance is made for the anomalous character of our population. After two more years of strict enforcement of the law our condition in this respect cannot fail to be still better.

Our statistics of homicides prove that New-York is not quite so bad as has been represented. During the last eighteen years there have been 859 homicides in the City, making an average of about 47 per annum. The smallest number appears in 1856 and 1866, in each of which years there were 35; the largest number was in 1865, when there were 71, and the next highest in 1858, when there were 59. Last year there were 56, and in 1872 the records show 57. Making allowance for the increase in population, these figures declare that the City is becoming more orderly, instead of more lawless. It must be remembered, also, that nearly all our crimes of this character are the result of sudden affrays, and are committed in hot blood, or are due to intoxication. Our record is not extremely flattering when viewed in the best possible light, but it is only just that these extenuating facts should be taken into consideration.

That Chicago has fully recovered from the effects of the great fire is shown by the statistics of the business done during the past year. The aggregate is $539,000,000, while that of 1872 was $450,800,000, and that of 1870, which was the year before the fire, was only $402,500,000. At the time of the calamity many people professed to believe that Chicago would never recover from the blow. These figures not only prove how entirely they were mistaken, but afford convincing evidence of the vitality not only of a single community, but of the whole nation. Had not the country been prosperous to a most gratifying degree, Chicago could not have been reconstructed in the short time in which the work has been accomplished, and certainly could not have done a business during the past year exceeding that of 1870 by $136,500,000.

HINTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

On Tuesday next the ninety-seventh session of the New-York Legislature will be opened at Albany. Owing to the fact that both Houses are fresh from the people, and contain many members who are new to the legislative councils of the State, the occasion is one of no little interest. In the Senate we find only nine who were members of the last body, but of the new-comers some have served lately in the lower House, and are not, therefore, strangers to the people. Conspicuous among these are Mr. Tobey and Mr. Selkreg, who are sure to take prominent places in the Senate, and to be of great value to the State in the new sphere of duty to which they have been called. But, taken as a whole, the temper of the Senate is unknown, and its opening proceedings will be watched with some anxiety. It has a large number of Democrats, and such men as Jacobs, Fox, Ledwith, and Lord being prominent among them, the Senate will be in constant danger of being led into foolish legislation. The Republicans having only three majority, must be always on the alert, if it is desired that the record of the session shall be creditable. The Republican Senators must remember that, having a majority, however small, they are responsible for all legislation. By keeping this fact in mind from the outset, and avoiding all compacts with the Democrats, they will be more likely to do their work in a manner acceptable to the people.

In the Assembly, the Republican majority is larger, but the necessity for circumspection is not less. There is a large infusion of new material, and the character of the body cannot be judged until after it has been some little time in session. Only forty-two of the members of the last House have been returned to their seats, and there will, consequently, be eighty-six members who have not had recent participation in legislative affairs. But among this number are some who were members in former years, and a few of whom, like Mr. Eastman, are favorably known to the public. There is enough good material in the Assembly to enable it to make an excellent record, but everything depends upon the influences which may become dominant at the beginning. If at the commencement of the session a resolute stand is taken against lobby agencies by a majority of the members, it may be assumed that the public interests will be safe during the session. The lobby is the great danger of the Assembly. Unless they are deluded by the arts which the lobbyists know so well how to employ, the members are likely to shun the jobbery which during recent years has disgraced our Legislatures.

All the members should strive to go to Albany with the conviction that the State needs little legislation. In the end they will find that their chief praise will be for what they omit rather than for what they do. The volume of our legislation has been increasing year after year, without benefit to the people. During last session, 873 acts were passed, and the most superficial examination of the session laws is sufficient to show that two-thirds of these acts were wholly unnecessary. Yet the last Legislature, in this respect, compared favorably with its immediate predecessors. The members who meet next week have an opportunity to work a greatly-needed reform in this matter, and they can do it by simply abstaining from special legislation. It may be reasonably hoped that all Legislatures after the present one will be prohibited, by the Constitution, from indulging in this kind of legislation to a large extent, and the present members should anticipate the operation of the amendments by their voluntary action. Let the rule be laid down at the start, and steadfastly adhered to, that none but general laws shall be passed, and the members will be sure of discharging their duties in a manner creditable to themselves and serviceable to the people.

By the adoption of this rule a short session only will be required, and there will still be ample time to do well all that is necessary to be done. The first duty is the approval of the constitutional amendments, which is necessary in order that they may be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election. We have heretofore stated just what the Legislature can and should do in this matter. The amendments can be disposed of in a week, and, after them, the most important task is to redeem the promises made by the last Republican Convention in regard to the canals of the State. Something must be done to enable us to maintain our commercial supremacy, and a measure intended for this purpose should be carefully prepared and fully considered. Having got thus far in its work, the Legislature will have done nearly all that is really essential. We need no tinkering with city charters. Jobbery will be at the bottom of all bills of the kind, and only personal interests will be intended to be served by most of the railroad and kindred bills which will be introduced. No time should be wasted on schemes of this character. Let the Legislature avoid special legislation, pass the amendments, provide for the improvement of the canals, remove whatever crudities may have been found by experience in existing general laws, and finally adjourn within the hundred days. By pursuing this course, it will serve the public interests, and help firmly establish the Republican Party in popular favor.

A VITAL QUESTION.

The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year just closed, of which we have already given our readers a full summary, presents some facts of which it is very important that there should be a more systematic and scientific examination, and as to which we shall venture to offer some suggestions. The diminution of eleven per cent. in the number of deaths as compared with those of the previous year is encouraging. It may be attributed partly to the efforts of the Board of Health and partly to the temperate heat of the last Summer. But accompanying this gratifying statement is another, which, if it were altogether new, would be startling; we refer to that as to the monstrous disproportion between the deaths of children of foreigners on the one hand, and on the other of those for whom we have no other name than the misleading one, "natives." According to this report, our losses by premature and preternatural births during the past year, 664 in number, were all, without a single exception, among "natives;" there being not a single case reported as having occurred among our foreign population. And we are told that the losses from the same causes in 1872 were likewise all, without exception, among the "native" population. This in itself, if well established, according to its superficial significance, would be a surprising fact, and one quite unaccountable according to reason and the statistics of obstetric medicine. For it is well known that losses to population—they can hardly be called deaths—from those causes do occur in very considerable numbers in the countries (Ireland, Germany, and England,) from which we receive almost the whole of our immigrant or foreign population. Now, is it to be believed that Irish, German, and English women by coming to this country secure an absolute immunity from such accidents, to which they would have been exposed if they had remained at home, while the women who are born here, and who are thus at least acclimated, are subject to them, and, according to these reports, in a very marked degree? Such a conclusion implies so extraordinary and abnormal a physical change that it cannot be admitted, except as the result of the minutest and most thoroughly-sifted scientific investigation.

Again, we are told in this report that of the deaths by eleven diseases to which children are chiefly liable—whooping-cough, croup, inanition, scarlatina, diphtheria, diarrhea, meningitis, convulsions, measles, hydrocephalus, and marasmus, a little more than ninety per cent. are of those styled "natives." Here is another statement equally alarming and extraordinary. For as the deaths of children under five years of age are about one-half of those recorded upon our bills of mortality, and as our foreign population is about as four to five of the native, if these statements be true in their seeming significance, the native population of the City of New-York must be recruited (outside of the immigration from abroad and from other parts of the Union) almost altogether by the children of foreign parents. The children of native mothers who live even to adolescent years must bear a very small proportion to those which are the offspring of foreigners. Add to this the alleged fact that the losses by premature and preternatural births are all, without a single exception, among the native population, and the inference is unavoidable that, what with immigration and healthy productiveness on one side, and failure in productiveness, or the production of children doomed to early death, on the other, we must ere long be, in the main, a community of foreigners and the children of foreigners. But, again, before we admit this conclusion, there must be further investigation and comparison. We must consider the proportion of deaths by the diseases in question in the countries from which our immigrants come, and compare it with the alleged proportion of deaths by those diseases among our foreign population; and if the former is much the larger, as without a doubt it is, we shall be driven to the conclusion either that emigration to this country is a protection against those diseases—which is altogether inconsistent with fact and reason—or that there is some fallacy concealed in the apparently inevitable inference from the facts presented in this department of our vital statistics.

This apparent dilemma, however, we believe is one that does not really exist; and we suspect that while our Bureau of Vital Statistics is singularly trustworthy, and the facts which it professes to give are to be relied upon in their minutest details, the dreadful conclusions upon this point which seem inevitable from its reports would be much modified, if not almost done away, by carrying the investigations as to nativity one step further than they are carried at present.

Our "native" population is, of course, that which is composed of persons born in this country. If an immigrant and his wife arrive here with one child, the three in all statistical records must appear as of foreign birth; but the half dozen other children which may, and probably will, be born to the same pair, must appear on the same record as "natives." And so if a man and a woman who have migrated to this country marry and have children, the father and mother are foreigners, while their children are natives. To the public officer the case on this point is closed when to the inquiry put as to the place of birth the reply is "the United States." And yet, manifestly, the children in the cases that we have supposed are in no way fair representative examples of the effects of the climate and the mode of life in this country upon the vital and reproductive forces. What that effect is in the long run, yet remains to be clearly established, and an examination of the vital records of families who have been for some generations—at least three—of American birth and breeding, will, we suspect, upset some of the conclusions which have been rather too hastily adopted on that point. Such an examination at least is obviously necessary to the formation of a sound scientific opinion upon this important subject.

On the other hand, we venture to say that it will be found that the offspring of foreign parents, in the first generation, are, in a very considerable proportion, strangely deficient in that vital force which it would seem that they should inherit. This observation, however, applies chiefly to such children born and brought up in our large cities, and again, chiefly to those of Irish blood. It will be found, upon investigation, that the children of Irish parents, born and bred in our cities, are not only lacking, in a very marked degree, in the robustness and vitality which the Irish man and woman seem to possess when they land here, but that, as a rule, they are much inferior in those respects to the children of families which have been "native" for some generations. Of the causes of this sudden lapse of vitality, it is not our present purpose to inquire. But here, we suggest—and only suggest—is the key to the mystery and the anomaly set forth in the first part of our article. Of the "natives" of the City of New-York whose limited powers of reproduction and lack of vital force our statistics present so lamentable a picture, a very large proportion are in no proper sense representatives of the effect of American birth and breeding. They are the children of Irish emigrants, born and brought up under very different circumstances from those in which their parents acquired their bloom and vigor. If the officers of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the physicians who furnish most of the facts which the reports of that bureau embody, will push their inquiries as to the nativity of their "cases" one step further than they have done heretofore, it is at least not improbable that the word "native" in those reports will lose some of its dreadful significance, and that the monstrous and anomalous disproportion of losses by premature birth and the diseases of children on the "native" side will be seen no longer to threaten us with an extinction of the real American stock, even in our great cities.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

We publish in another column some suggestions from a correspondent, who has had much experience in practical steam-boat management and in yachting, upon the important subject of avoiding collisions at sea, which seem to us the most sensible that have yet appeared.

Our correspondent starts from the well-known fact that the avoiding a threatened collision at sea is always a "matter of seconds." As a consequence, the arrangement of the steering apparatus and of the look-out is of vital consequence to the safety of ship and passengers. The ancient mode of steering sailing-ships and of conveying alarm was for the lookout on the bows to pass word to the officer of the deck, and he to the helmsman at the stern. This did well enough, perhaps, for the old sailing-ships, and in days or localities where there was but little danger of collision. But in our river and coast steam navigation, such a system would never do. Fancy, as Mr. Schuyler says, a Sound steamer starting up East River with a lookout on the bows, an officer amidships, and the helmsman astern. She would hardly avoid the first ferry-boat, for the few seconds necessary to pass the orders astern would often make the difference between collision and the passing around; then in the sudden turns of the tide in Hell Gate, for a pilot to telegraph a distance of three hundred feet to the steersman would often be certain disaster. He must be himself forward, and, as it were, have his hands on the helm. A single quick and slight turn, such as might have been made in the "fatal ten seconds" which wrecked the *Ville du Havre*, will save from ruin or destructive collision.

Still more, when such a long, unwieldy steamer gets out in the narrow waters of the Sound, where innumerable sail are crossing its bows in every direction, and it still, through fog and night, must plow on with tremendous and unslackened speed, is a rapid steering arrangement needed. When one thinks of the fleets of vessels which sail continually up the Hudson, through Long Island Sound, and along our coast, and of the enormous steam-boats always driving through them in night and day, one can only wonder at the comparatively few collisions which take place among them—the chances and the dangers being a hundred-fold greater than on the open Atlantic. The causes of the comparative safety of these coast voyages from collision we believe to be, as our correspondent so well states, our peculiar method of steering, and the trained skill of the pilots. In the very front of our steam-boats, as every one knows, there is a box where the pilot is placed, protected from weather, so that his faculties can have their best play, with the helmsman by his side steering by wheel and chain connecting with the stern. There he stays in the dark night and fog, peering out into the darkness, every faculty strained, and knowing just what to do at the first and sudden appearance of a sail, coming out of the fog close ahead. He is trained to reckon on the vessel meeting him doing just what she ought not to do; he himself is cool and collected; he holds his hand on the rudder, as it were; there is no telegraphing; he does not depend on the lookout at the bows, nor is he obliged to report to the officer of the deck amidships. He knows that safety or ruin is a "matter of seconds," and he acts accordingly, and has all his machinery to help him to act with this promptness. The result is that, meeting as he does more dangers of collision in a single trip to Fall River, or Albany, or Charleston, than ocean steamers would in a year, he hardly ever suffers his vessel to collide with any other.

Now, our ocean steamers, which, as is well known, are immense and unwieldy machines, have kept up in their traditions the old methods of steering belonging to sailing ships. They have a lookout on the bows, an officer amidships, and the steersmen astern, guided by telegraph from the centre of the ship. A steamer like the *Ville du Havre*, as our correspondent states, going at her usual speed, passes half her length, or 200 feet in ten seconds. Ten seconds of delay will ruin her. How easily may those ten seconds be lost in communicating through the four hundred feet from the lookout on the bows to the helmsman at the stern.

If it be said that a pilot-house forward is liable to be swept away by Atlantic storms, or the chains be broken which connect it with the rudder, the reply is obvious, that every steamer could have her low sternhouse, and her men at the wheel as well, but only in this way, a double provision for safety. It would only be once in many voyages that a pilot-house would be liable to be swept away, and then the ship could fall back on the old modes of steering, and take her chance of collision. But our coast steamers, with pilot-houses forward, endure as heavy storms as ever sweep over the open ocean. Then, with the steering apparatus forward, why should not these valuable steamers afford a trained pilot for thick weather, or even a pair of them? The expense would be more than repaid by increased safety and reduced insurance. Steering a great ship is a profession by itself. We pay it liberally on our rivers and sounds. Why should not the profitable ocean steamer companies equally pay good salaries and secure skilled and trained pilots? With these improvements, we see not why ocean traveling should not be as safe from collision as our river and coast voyaging.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

The recent panic has certainly had one good effect socially. It has caused our evening entertainments to be more simple, and, therefore, more enjoyable. The truth is, that, in matters of true social enjoyment and arrangement, New-York has never advanced with the progress of higher civilization and culture. Of course, when we speak of New-York, we refer to the majority of people in comfortable circumstances. There always have been marked exceptions to our general social tone and mode of life; families who have really understood what pleasant social intercourse means, and how it can be obtained and preserved; who have united the most genial hospitality with a taste for all things intelligent and genuine. The majority, on the other hand, are persons from other parts, who have made fortunes either suddenly or gradually, but whose early habit of life was not social. During the greater part of their lives, they have either taken a hurried and solitary dinner in a restaurant, or have indulged in that nondescript meal—a "tea-dinner"—in a dismal basement when they returned in the evening. They have early acquired the dyspeptic habit of silence at meals, and of dispatching food as seriously and speedily as possible. Conversation at dinner is almost an unknown art.

They have never lived in their drawing-rooms or "parlors," but have kept up the time-honored practice of preserving that sacred room in a condition of unsullied purity and silent sanctity. As a consequence, their parlors have an ancient and tomb-like character, not conducive to vain and frivolous conversation. The father of the family and his wife live in a "boudoir" or the dining-room, and the stately company rooms are only lighted on rare occasions. In such houses there is no open fire, no centre of life and conversation, no family fireside. The house is warmed throughout with furnaces. The father returns home at night worn-out with overwork, and either sleeps on the sofa, or reads his newspaper. There is no "society" in or about the house. The very atmosphere is heavy, and weighs on the brain. Talk is stifled. If an evening call be made, the gas is lit in the close, unused drawing-room. But the room has no air of home or of social life about it. The furniture is fresh from the upholsterer's, and just like that next door. There is no individuality in the ornaments. No articles of home use are scattered around—nothing which belongs to the taste or habits of the owner. Without the fireside, and with the heavy, furnace air, conversation languishes, and the guest is glad to depart.

At length, as years go by and the children are growing up, our supposed host feels that he must have "society." He attempts a dinner party. But his whole habits of life are against dinners. He is not accustomed to table-talk; his servants are not trained to wait or to cook. He hires his waiter, and takes his cooked dishes from a restaurant. But nothing moves smoothly; nothing is good or pleasant. His wines are badly selected; his dishes become cold; the conversation is colder; the whole is stiff and uninteresting, and the family vote dinners a bore. He now tries a grand "party." This being much less artistic than a dinner, and a thing more of immediate outlay, is apparently more of a success. There are beds of flowers thronging the house, plenty of waiters, a gorgeous and wasteful supper; but, somehow, when it is all over, both the host and his guests admit that there is no real "society" there. There has been no pleasant conversation, and even no good show of toilets and dancing. It was simply a crush and crowd, and a gourmandizing of good things at a very late hour.

This sort of experience, we need not say to our readers, has been all of "society" that vast numbers of our citizens in good circumstances have known anything about. The present Winter, fortunately, is bringing in a reform. Entertainments are of necessity simpler, and, therefore, more social. But a family must be social at home before they can be social abroad. The children—the daughters especially—must be trained to the habit which everywhere distinguishes women in the higher civilization, of being interested in conversation on public and intelligent topics. They must be taught, also, from early childhood, that which is one of the greatest charms of womanhood, the constant practice of consideration and care as a hostess for all guests, whether of high or low degree. The talent of entertaining is learnt even in childhood. Then the father must expect to see his friends often at simple family dinners. It is a great mistake to suppose that people require such elaborate and expensive dinners. The majority of persons could not bear them at home, and they would be better without them abroad. A simple roast, and a bottle of decent claret where sociality is, is better than fourteen courses with canvas-back ducks and "blue seal" where no one can talk. The habit of pleasant table conversation is the great thing needed, not a multitude of courses.

So with our grand parties. We want more skillful arrangement there for conversation and music and the show of toilets; and less for crushing and eating. A hostess who sees two unfortunate gentlemen having a long tête-à-tête, at once feels that a wrong is being done, and separates them. Conversation is broken up into fragments, and people are kept on the move too much. In a well-arranged *salon* a gentleman should be allowed to spend the whole evening over a book of photographs if he chooses; or one good talker should be permitted to amuse a group. The present Winter will doubtless see more real sociability in evening parties, and less fuss and extravagance.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Since the publication of Lady Belcher's book on the mutineers of the *Bounty*, there has been a kindlier feeling for the descendants of the nine sailors who escaped punishment by successfully hiding themselves upon a desolate island in the Pacific. It is now almost as widely known as the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, that the *Bounty*, an armed vessel, left Otaheite in April, 1789; that a part of her crew rose in mutiny, seized her commander and nineteen of his adherents, put them into an open boat, and abandoned them to their fate; that the boat, with its freight, after a voyage of four thousand miles, reached the Island of Timor, south of Moluccas, in the month of June following; that the *Bounty*, under the command of the leader of the mutineers, made sail for Tahiti, and landed all of her crew but nine; that the nine, having taken an equal number of native women, and a few men, went to sea again, and were not heard of until 1808; that in 1792, some of the mutineers, who were found at Tahiti were tried, convicted, and put to death. In 1808 Capt. Folger, of Nantucket, discovered the survivors of the nine mutineers referred to, and their descendants, at Pitcairn Island. The community appeared to be in a thriving condition. The laws which governed it were more just than severe. In the absence of an official gazette, they were read in public, and those who transgressed them were publicly censured and fined. No preparation was made for the punishment of crimes in anticipation of commission; the women were permitted to exercise the right of suffrage; there were schools for the education of children, but no child was received in them until able to recite the English alphabet. Capt. Folger declared that he had never come in contact with a more moral people.

From 1808 to 1856 the islanders were occasionally visited by Europeans and Americans. During the latter year, after having been repeatedly entreated to do so, the community consented to remove to Norfolk Island. The change was not in all respects an agreeable one at first, and most of the colonists would have returned to their old home if they could have conveniently done so. A few years' residence made them more contented, and all, with the exception of seventeen, resolved to settle permanently. The latter number, in 1859, took ship and went back to Pitcairn Island. In 1870 the population of Norfolk Island, from 202, had increased to 300, and the population of Pitcairn's from 17 to 70. The community on Norfolk Island, for aught we have heard to the contrary, has prospered fairly, while that at Pitcairn has been less fortunate. In October, 1870, Capt. Purdy, of the ship *Whittington*, called at Pitcairn Island, and received a very hearty welcome. He found the islanders well supplied with goats, wild pigs, oranges, and limes, but in a sad state for lack of suitable clothing. "It was nothing out of my way," says the Captain, in a letter to the San Francisco papers, "to call at Pitcairn, but rather the means of shortening the passage by going due south when out of 'trades,' thereby passing quickly through the light winds. * * Some charitable persons going that way with a cargo of second-hand clothing would confer an everlasting favor on the islanders by stopping to trade with them."

When Capt. Purdy was leaving the island he was intrusted with a "card" to American ship-masters, of which the following is an extract:

"As many ships pass this island on the route to and from San Francisco, but at too great a distance to board them with our canoes, it is our opinion they do not know the island to be inhabited. There are no dangers of rocks or shoals, and if they came within a mile they would most always get a supply of fruit, &c. * * We always like to show hospitality to strangers, and to hear the news. The landing is on the north side of the island."

Since the publication of the foregoing, many Captains have been humane enough to gratify the wishes of the islanders. Heretofore only clothing and medicines were wanted, and for these they were enabled to offer in exchange the products of the island. According to recent accounts, the products are insufficient for their own requirements. The community now numbers seventy-six persons, and is sadly in need of food, as well as clothing. Thus far the people of San Francisco have done nobly for these poor islanders, and it would be no more than fair if the benevolently disposed in other cities shared the burden with them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ERIE ROAD AND ITS EMPLOYES.

1873..29. Decembre
Port Jervis
E. R. R. Machine Shop

Mr Editor of the Times.

Dear Sir.—Your fearless Paper that exposes all frauds and takes the part of the weak side spoke a word few weeks ago about pay of the E. R. R. but there such men Who no doubt deserving the name of a Gentleman like L. Robinson acting president undertakes to deny your assertion Now I am an Emploee of the said Erie R. R. C. and would chalenge Mr L. Robinson to show himself a Gentleman before the public and say if the Erie Railway Company Paid their men in Port Jervis this 2. month. to-day is 29. December two days more this month will be out. and we Workmen in Port Jervis did not get our Pay for the month of November Christmas Holyday are Past and New Year. day is coming but we Emploee in the Erie Railroad Company in Port Jervis did not see a merry Christmas because Company owes us wages for two month.

Now Mr. Robinson, you are a Gentleman. and it is we like to know if you would say that Company dont owes us a dollar. on this account.—no matter what paper you will. put your denial. we will see it as we read all. papers—Come Mr. Robinson you are a Gentleman Keep up your name

ONE OF THE E. R. R EMPLOE.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope The Times has not forgotten the wrongs of the little children who are employed to beg and steal about the streets. Some half dozen boys and girls, from five to eight years of age, are forced to stand every night, until 11 or 12 o'clock, at the corner of Union square and Fourteenth street, with no protection but a few rags from rain, snow, or piercing wind.

Cannot these children, and the many others who are employed in a like manner, be arrested under the Vagrant laws, and sent to Randall's Island, where they would be cared for? Cannot their owners, or legal guardians, be also brought within the reach of justice for their cruelty in deliberately ruining the health of these little ones for their own selfish greed? A.

Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

POLITICS AND JUSTICE.

City of New-York,
Recorder's Office, No. 317 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1873.

Dr. Feodore Mierson, Secretary Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee:

My Dear Sir: I have received a letter of which the following is a copy:

Office of the New-York Journal,
Nos. 13 and 15 City Hall Square.

To the Honorable Court of General Sessions:

Gentlemen: The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall has assigned to our district one Deputy Clerk, and one officer of your court, suitable persons to be recommended by the Tammany Hall Committees of our district. You will oblige the undersigned by signifying your intention in regard thereto, and stating at what time recommendations are to be sent in. Very respectfully,

Dr. FEODORE MIERSON.
Secretary Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee.

To which I make answer as follows: I have been Recorder nearly eight years, and have never before received any such intimation, even by implication. Whatever may have been the political sins of former leaders in Tammany Hall, they never increased them by even suggestively interfering with the independence of the court of which I have the honor to be a Judge. I cannot believe that your proposition meets with the approval of present leaders like Messrs. Kelly, Chandler, and others. If there exists an office which, more than any other one, should be utterly divorced from political considerations, it is that of a Clerk or Deputy Clerk of a criminal court.

Even if disposed to throw open its books and records to a politician, I could not do it, because the Deputy Clerk is not appointed by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions. The officers who escort and guard prisoners to and from the City Prison, and who guard them in court, and who, to some extent, control process, ought not to be mere politicians, but such reliable men as the Judges select. Of course, in making the selection they are more or less guided by recommendations which applicants bring. The Legislature has therefore wisely placed the selection of officers of the Court of General Sessions in the exclusive discretion of the Judges of that court. Every day of experience contributes to a court officer's usefulness. The court has under it many officers of ten years' experience. They are reliable, unbribable, and discreet. If the notions you foreshadow should be acquiesced in by the criminal Judges, inasmuch as the composition of political committees often change, so might the composition of court officers, and thereby confusion, at least, be occasioned. I cannot sanction your proposition.

Possibly I may hereafter invite political enmity by this determination, yet, while privately my sympathies are most ardent in their Democratic tendencies, I should be recreant to my judicial independence and sense of duty if I answered otherwise than I have now done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

John K. Hackett.

THE DUKE OF AUMALE ON THE DUTY OF A JUDGE.

It is known, says *Galignani*, that the President of a court-martial must be the last to reply to the questions put by the prosecution. Nevertheless, he is allowed to address some words to his colleagues before the opening of the deliberations properly so called. This is what the Duke of Aumale should have done, and what he did. We are in a position to give, if not the text, at least the exact sense of his address:

"Gentleman, said he, after having pointed out that he was speaking before the opening of the deliberations, you must have remarked the attitude which I have taken up in the course of these debates. Contrary to what is done by many Presidents of court-martial, I have neither taken part with the defense, nor at all with the accusation. I have treated all the witnesses in the same manner, whatever their rank, and in whatever sense they might come to depose. I contracted that habit in England, during my long exile, in attending the judicial pleadings of that country, and think in that I have had your approbation. I take the liberty of expressing here the desire that, henceforward, military justice in France may inspire itself with that rule. There is another custom of English Judges and law courts which I would equally recommend to your attention. We are not here only as Judges called to call for the application of the penalty, we are also jurymen, and in that quality we have to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the accused. Well, you know that on this question the English law requires that the jury should decide unanimously. Let us therefore try, gentlemen, to be in accord, and to be so seems the more easy that the military law excludes, in such circumstances, all extenuating circumstances."

After that address the Judges voted thanks to the President for the manner in which he had exercised his functions. They were each in turn then consulted for their verdict, commencing with Gen. De Malroy, the youngest of them. The law forbids the publication of the opinions expressed by the members of the court.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The recently issued catalogue of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., shows the total number of students to be 420. They are classified as follows: Medical, 52; academical, 262; scientific, 79; agricultural, 22; Thayer Department, 5. The Faculty now numbers forty, there having been added to the corps of instructors the past year Prof. Albert Smith, Prof. George Evans Shin, and Prof. Daniel Gile Brockway in the Medical Department; Prof. George Bates Nichols Tower, and Prof. Arthur Sherburne Hardy in the Scientific School, and Lemuel Spencer Hastings, A. B., tutor in mathematics. Since the catalogue was published Dixi Crosby, M. D., LL. D., has died. He was Professor Emeritus of Surgery, a faithful scholar and a Christian gentleman, and for more than a third of a century adorned his position as an instructor. The institution has now ten educational edifices. They are Dartmouth, Thornton, Wentworth, Reed, Culver and Conant Halls, the Scientific Building, the Medical College, the observatory and the gymnasium. Of these, Culver and Conant Halls and the gymnasium have been erected within the last eight years. The Trustees have in view the erection of a library building, embracing rooms for the Thayer School of Civil Engineering and an art gallery. A part of the funds for this purpose have been secured. An indication of the financial prosperity of the college is found in the fact that within the last ten years more than $200,000 have been secured for the various departments. A correspondent says: "While the Alumni, Trustees, Faculty, and other friends of Dartmouth have been actively at work for her interests, it will not be invidious to say that to President Smith belongs the highest meed of praise for the earnest enthusiasm and faithful devotion that have characterized his labors since he became the head of the institution."

THE IRON MANUFACTURE.

In conversation with a leading iron-master a few days ago, a reporter of the Allentown (Penn.) *Chronicle* learned that most of the furnaces in the country are preparing to go into blast again, as buyers who have been holding off for lower prices are convinced that iron will sell no cheaper for the present, and are sending in their orders, thus creating a revival in the trade. The same authority predicts that next Winter the dullness in iron will equal that which we have just experienced, and says there will be more iron manufactured in the country this coming Spring than there will be next Fall. The American Iron and Steel Association have ascertained, by a thorough canvass of the country, that there are in the United States 364 blast-furnaces in working condition, capable of an annual production of 4,000,000 tons of pig-iron, a quantity greater than the country can consume at present, and these furnaces, encouraged by the present demand for iron, will go to work, so that before next Fall the demand will be supplied, and another cessation will be occasioned.

PAYING THE INTEREST.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN THIS CITY TO-DAY.

The following is a complete list of the coupons payable in this City on the 2d of January, (to-day,) and the name of the banking-house at which payment is to be made:

Adams County, Ill., at American Exchange Bank.
Adirondac Railroad, at No. 20 Nassau street.
Alabama Central Railroad, at Third National Bank.
Alabama State, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, at Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Albany, N. Y., at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.
Albany, Mo., at Bank of Commerce.
Alexandria County, Ill., at Dean, McGinnis & Co.'s.
Alleghany City, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s.
Alleghany Valley R.R., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s.
Allen County, Kan., at Third National Bank.
Altoona City, Penn., at Lloyd Hamilton & Co.
American Central R.R., at Bank of Commerce.
American Dock and Improvement Company, at Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
American Express Company, at office.
Anderson County, Kan., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Angelica, N. Y., at Henry Clews & Co.
Annapolis and Elk Ridge R. R., at Brown Bros. & Co.
Aquackanonk Water Compny, at Metropolitan Bank.
Arapahoe Company, Colorado, at Fourth National Bank.
Arkansas State, at Union Trust Company.
Aroma, Ill., at Allen, Stephen & Co.
Atchison, Kansas, at Fourth National Bank.
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé R. R., at Geo. Opdyke & Co.
Atlanta and Richmond Air Line R. R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.
Atlanta City, at Park Bank.
Atlantic and Great Western R. R., at No. 76 Wall street.
Atlantic and Gulf R. R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.
Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., at Fulton Bank.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R., at Shoe and Leather Bank.
Atlantic City, Iowa, at Geo. Opdyke & Co.
Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio R. R., at First National Bank.
Avon, Genesee, and Mount Morris R. R., at Bank of America.
Barbour County, Ala., at Bank of Republic.
Baxter Spring, Kan., at Northup & Chick's.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, at United States Trust Company.
Bellville City, Ill., at American Ex. Bank.
Beloit, Wis., at Metropolitan Bank.
Beloit and Madison R. R., at Chicago and N. W Railroad office.
Berlin, Wis., at Fourth National Bank.
Bethany, Mo., School Bonds, at Park Bank.
Bigelow Blue-stone Co., at Importers' and Traders' Bank.
Birdsall, Town, N. Y., at Central Nat. Bank.
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, at Broadway National Bank.
Bolivar, Miss., Levee Bonds, at Lancaster, Brown & Co.'s.
Borough of Howard, Wis., at Bk. of N. America.
Bourbonnais, Ill., at Allen Stephens & Co.
Bourbon County, Ky., at Bank of America.
Bourbon County, Ky., Ft. S. and Gulf Railroad, at National Exchange Bank.
Breckenridge, Ky., at Fourth National Bank.
Brimfield, Ill., at American Exchange Nat. Bank.
Brooklyn, Central and Jamaica, at Broadway Nat. Bank.
Brown County, Ill., at Am. Ex. National Bank.
Brown County, Wis., at Bank of North America.
Brunswick City, Ga., at Wilson Godfrey, Wall st.
Buchanan County, Mo., at Bank of America.
Buda, Ill's., at Am. Ex. National Bank.
Buffalo and Erie Railaoad, at Bank of New-York.
Buffalo, Bradford and Pitts. R. R., at Erie Railroad Office.
Buffalo Branch Erie R., at Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Buffalo City, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Buffalo City Public Park, at Gallatin Nat. Bank.
Buffalo, N. Y. and Phil. R. R., at Farmers' L. and T. Company.
Buffalo Street R. R., at Nat. Bank Commerce.
Burlington and Missouri River R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Burlington City, Vt., at Ninth National Bank.
Cairo, Ill., at National Bank of Commerce.
Cairo and Fulton R. R., at H. G. Marquand's.
California and Oregon R. R., at Fisk & Hatch's.
California Pacific R. R., at National Park Bank.
California Pacific Extension R. R., (gold,) at National Park Bank.
Callaway County, Mo., Bank of Commerce.
Cambridge City, Mass., at City National Bank of Redemption.
Canada Southern R. R., at Union Trust Co.
Cannelton Coal Co., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Canton, Ohio, at Ninth National Bank.
Cape Girardeau, at National Bank of Commerce.
Carrollton, Mo., at National Bank of Commerce.
Carthage, Watertown, and S. H., at Cen. Nat'l Bank.
Carunasque Valley Railroad, at Union Trust Co.
Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, at United States Trust Company.
Cedarstown, Wis., at Metropolitan National Bank.
Central Pacific Railroad 7 per cent., at 9 Nassau.
Central Pacific 1st mortgage, at Fisk & Hatch's.
Central Railroad of Georgia, at National City Bank.
Chariton County, Mo., at Bank of Commerce.
Chariton Township, at Bank of America.
Charleston, S. C., Fire Loan, at Park Bank.
Charleston, S. C., Gas-light, at Duncan, Sherman & Co's.
Charlotte, Augusta and Columbia Railroad, at M. K. Jessup's.
Chatham, N. Y., at Union Trust Company.
Chelsea Township, Kan., at Northrup & Chick's.
Cherry Valley, at Metropolitan National Bank.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, at No. 7 Nassau st.
Chicago and Alton Railroad, at M. K. Jessup's.
Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, at St. Nicholas National Bank.
Chicago and Iowa R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Chicago and Milwaukee R. R., at 52 Wall street.
Chicago and Northern Pacific Air Line, at 74 Wall street.
Chicago and North-western, at 52 Wall street.
Chicago and Rock Island, at 13 William street.
Charlotte and Augusta R. R., at M. K. Jessup & Co.'s.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., at National Bank of Commerce.
Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Chicago City River and Sewer, at American Exchange National Bank.
Chicago City Water Loan and M'e, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, at 13 William st.
Chicago South Park, at American Exchange Bank.
Chilian, Peruvian Conj. Issue, at Hobson, Hertedo & Co's.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis R. R., at American Exchange Bank.
Cincinnati, H. and D. R. R., at Winslow, Lanier & Co's.
Cincinnati and Mus. Valley R. R., at Morand Bros.
Cincinnati Branch L. C. and Lex. R. R., at Bank of America.
Cincinnati City, at American Exchange Bank.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago R. R., at Winslow, Lanier & Co's.
Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan R. R., at Union Trust Company.
Citizens R. R., at Pittsburg.
Citizens' R. R., Indianapolis, at Winslow, Lanier & Co's.
Clay County, Ill., at American Exchange Bank.
Cleveland and Mahoning R. R., at Manhattan Co.
Cleveland and Massilon R. R., at Winslow, Lanier & Co's.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, at Bank of N. Y.
Cleveland City, at American Exchange Bank.
Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad, at Lawrence Bros'.
Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad, at Bank of New-York.
Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, at Winslow Lanier's.
Cloud County, Kansas, Jail, at National Trust Co.
Clover Hill Railroad, at Lancaster, Brown & Co.'s.
Coburg, Peterboro' & Marmora, at Bank of America.
Cohoes Company, at Brown Bros'.
Cohoes Water Works, at Brown Bros'.
Columbia and Augusta, at City Bank.
Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad, at St. Nicholas Bank.
Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad, at St. Nicholas Bank.
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, at St. Nicholas Bank.
Columbus City, Ga., at Bank of Republic.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Connecticut Western Railroad, at Importers' and Traders' Bank.
Connecticut Valley Railroad, at Allen Stevens'.
Consolidation Coal Co., Maryland, at 71 Broadway.
Constantia, Tenn., at American Exchange Bank.
Cook County, at Metropolitan Bank.
Cooper County, Mo., at American Exchange Bank.
Council Bluffs and St. Joe R. R. at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Covington City, Ky., at Bank of America.
Covington Town, N. Y. at Union Trust Co.
Crestline, Ohio water bonds at Park Bank.
Cumberland and Penn. R. R. at Consol'n Coal Co.
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co. at No. 71 Broadway.
Danbury & Norf'k R. R. at Benedict, Flower & Co.
Danbury Borough at Metropolitan National Bank.
Daviess Co., Mo. at American Exchange National Bank.
Davis County, Kansas, at Fourth National Bank.
Dawson Co., Neb., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Dayton and Mich. R. R. at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Dayton and Western R. R. at American Exchange National Bank.
Dayton Co., Ohio at National Bank State of N. Y.
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. at B'k of Commerce.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. at 26 Exchange Place.
Delaware Water Gap House, at City Bank.
Denver City Water Co., at Fourth National Bank.
Des Moines City Water Bonds, at Allen Stephens & Co.
Detroit and Milwaukee R. R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.
Detroit and Pontiac R. R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.
Detroit City, at Metropolitan Bank.
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois R. R., at Mercantile Bank.
Dickinson Co., Kansas, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
District of Columbia, at First National Bank.
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal R. R., at Bank of Commerce.
Douglas County, Kansas, at Bank of Commerce.
Douglas County, Neb., at Kountze Bros.
Dry Dock, E. B. and Battery, at office of Company.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., at No. 59 Liberty street.
Dubuque and South Western R R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.
Dubuque City Corcoran Bonds, at Park Bank.
Dubuque City, at Dubuque, Iowa.
Duluth City, at First National Bank.
Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg R. R., at Union Trust Co.
East Chester, town, N. Y., at Citizens' Nat. Bank.
East Orange, town, N. J., at Ninth Nat. Bank.
East Saginaw, Mich., at Metropolitan National Bank.
East Tennessee and Georgia R. R., at R. T. Wilson & Co.'s.
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia R. R., at Gallatin Bank.
Edwards, Town, at Metropolitan Bank.
Effingham County, Ill., (school bonds,) at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s.
Eighth Avenue R. R., at office.
Elizabeth City, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Elgin and State Line R. R., at No. 52 Wall st.
Elmwood Township, Ill., at American Ex. Bank.
Equitable Trust Co., at No. 76 Cedar st.
Erie and Genessee Valley R. R., at Metropolitan Bank.
Erie and North-western R. R., at Bank of New-York.
Erie and Pittsburg R. R., at Union Trust Co.
Erie City Southern and Eastern R. R., at Erie, Penn.
Erie City R. R., (water loan,) at Union Trust Co.
Erie R. R., (Buffalo bonds,) at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.
Evans Township, Ill., at American Exchange Bank.
Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Evansville City, Md., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago R. R, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Fairfield County, Conn., at Metropolitan National Bank.
Fairfield County, Ohio, at Bank of America.
Fallsburgtown, at American Exchange Bank.
Falls, Tp. Kas., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s.
Far Rockaway Br. R. R., at South-side R. R. Long Island.
Fayette County, at Bank of America.
Flint and Pere Marquette R. R., at Mechanics' National Bank.
Florida State Coupons R. R., at S. W. Hopkins & Co.
Florida State 6s, at Loaner's Bank.
Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. R. Coupons, at St. Nicholas National Bank.
Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, Coupons, at American Exchange National Bank.
Fort Howard, Wisconsin, at Bank of North America.
Fort Madison, Iowa, at Central National Bank.
Fort Scott, School Bonds, at Fourth National Bank.
Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Fredonia, New-York, at National Park Bank.
Gainsville town, at Union Trust Co.
Galena and Chicago Union R. R., at No. 52 Wall.
Gallatin School District, Mo., at T. P. Ellis & Co.
Gallatin County, Mo. School, at T. P. Ellis & Co.
Galveston, Houston and Henderson R. R., at F. P. James & Co.
Ganeer town, Ill., at Allen, Stevens & Co.
Garrard County, Ky., at Fourth National Bank.
Georgia State, Interest, at Fourth National Bank.
Glenn's Falls R. R., at Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
Grand Rapids and Indianapolis R. R., (gold,) at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Grand Rapids Valley R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Great Eastern R. R., at St. Nicholas National Bank.
Green Bay, Wis., at Bank of North America.
Greenville and Columbia R. R., at H. H. Kimpton's.
Grundy County, Mo., at National Bank of Commerce.
Gulf, Western, Texas and Pacific R. R., at C. Morgan.
Hamilton County, Ohio, at Bank of America.
Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co., at No. 70 Broadway.
Hancock County, Ill., at American Exchange National Bank.
Hannibal and Naples R. R., at Kidd, Pierce & Co.
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R., at Bank of North America.
Hannibal and St. Jo. R. R., at Office, No. 78 Broadway.
Hannibal City, Mo., at Union Trust Co.
Hardin County, Ohio, at Ninth National Bank.
Harmer, Ohio, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Harrisonville, Mo., at Northrup & Chick.
Hastingstown, Ill., at American Ex. Bank.
Helena, Ark., at National Park Bank.
Henderson County, Ill., at American Ex. Bank.
Henry City and Tp., Ill., at Ninth National Bank.
Henry County, Mo., at Ninth National Bank.
Holley, Wayne and Monroe R. R., at Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
Houghton and Ontonagon R. R., Farmers' L. and T. Co.
Housatonic R. R., at Bank of New-York.
Houston and Great Northern R. R., at Natl. City Bank.
Houston and Texas Central, at Natl. Currency Bank.
Houston City, Texas, at Ninth Natl. Bank.
Houston City, Texas, Market Bonds, at Natl. City Bank.
Houston City Ship-canal, at Ninth Natl. Bank.
Howard County, Ind., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Hudson County, N. J., at Mer. Ex. Natl. Bank
Humboldt, Tp. Kas., at Gilman, Son & Co.'s.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Co., at American Ex. Bank.
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge (gold,) at National Bank of Commerce.
Illinois Central R. R., at No. 31 Nassau.
Indiana and Illinois Central R. R., at Walker, Andrews & Co.'s.
Indiana Central R. R., at St. Nicholas National Bank.
Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R., at Union Trust Co.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western R. R., at Turner Bros'.
Indianapolis Water Works, at Winslow Lanier's.
Indianapolis City, at Winslow Lanier's.
Indianapolis Street Railway, at Winslow Lanier's.
Ind., Peru and Chicago R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
International Coal and R. R. Co., at Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
Ionia and Lansing R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Iowa State coupons, at Allen Stephens & Co.'s.
Ironton, Ohio, at Fourth National Bank.
Issayuena County, Miss., at Lancaster, Brown & Co.'s.
Ithica and Athens R. R., at Metropolitan Nat. Bank.
Jackson City, at National Bank of Commerce.
Jackson County (Kan.) R. R., at Northrup & Chick's.
Jackson County, Kan., at Northrup & Chick's.
Jackson County, Ohio, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Jackson County, Wis., at National Bank of Com.
Jackson, Lansing and Sag R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Jacksonville, Ill., R. R., at Am. Ex. National Bank.
Jacksonville, N. W. and O. W. R. R., at Gibson, Casanova & Co.
Jamestown and Franklin R. R., at Union Tr. Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., at National Bank Commerce.
Jefferson R. R., at Erie R. R.
Jeffersonville City, at Bank of America.
Jeffersonville, Mad. and I. R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Jersey City, at Merchants' Ex. National Bank.
Johnson County, Kansas, at Ninth National Bank.
Joliet and Chicago R. R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.
Joliet and Northern Ind. R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Joliet, Ill., at Ninth National Bank.
Junction R. R., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Kalamazoo and Allegan R. R., at Bank of New-York.
Kalamazoo, A. and G. R. R. R., at Bank of New-York.
Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft R. R., at Bk. of New-York.
Kalamazoo and White Pigeon R. R., at Bank of N.Y.
Kankakee County, at Allen, Stephens & Co.
Kankaketown, Ill., at Allen, Stephens & Co.
Kansas City and Cameron R. R., at Bank of North America.
Kansas City, Mo., at Ninth National Bank.
Kansas City, St. Joseph and C. B. R. R., at Farmer's Loan and Trust Co.
Kansas Pacific R. R., at Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Kansas State, at Gilman, Son & Co.
Kent County R. R., at Corn Exchange Bank.
Keulland Town, Ind., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Kentucky State, at Bank of America.
Kookuk City, at Central National Bank.
Knobnoster Town, (School Bds.,) at B'k of America.
Knox County, Kan., at Bank of Commerce.
Knoxville and Kentucky R. R., at Fourth Nat. Bk.
Labetto County, Kan., at Gilman, Son & Co.
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R., at No. 26 Exchange place.
Lafayette County, at Bank of America.
Lake Forest Hotel and Manufacturing Co., at American Exchange National Bank.
Lake Ontario Shore R. R., at Geo. Opdyke & Co.
Lake Shore and Michigan R. R., at B'k of New-York.
Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R., at Northern Pacific R. R., No. 23 Fifth avenue.
Lawrence, Kan., at Third National Bank.
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Lebanon Springs R. R., at Union Trust Co.
Lebanon, town, at Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
Leroy, town, N. Y., at Union Trust Co.
Lexington and Frankfort R. R., at Bank of America.
Liberty, town, at Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
Limestown, town, Ill., at Allen, Stephens & Co.
Linn County, Kan., at Bank of Commerce.
Little Miami, C. and I. R. R., at Bank of America.
Little Rock and Fort Smith R. R., at Boston.
Livingston County, Miss., at Bank of Commerce.
Louisiana City, Mo., at Bank of Commerce.
Louisiana State, at Bank of America.
Louisville and Frankfort R. R., at Bank of Amer.
Louisville and Nashville R. R., at Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Louisville and Portland Canal Co., at Metropolitan Bank.
Louisville City, at Mercantile Bank.
Louisville City R. R., at Continental National Bank.
Louisville City Water Co., at Bank of America.
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R., at Bank of America.
Lykens Valley Coal Co., at No. 13 William street.
Macon and Augusta R. R. at M. K. Jesup & Co.'s.
Madison County, Mon., at Fourth National Bank.
Madison County, Wis., at Bank of North America.
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. at Union Trust Co.
Mamakating town, at American Exchange Nat. Bk.
Massillon and Clev. R. R., at Winslow Lanier & Co.'s.
Marysville, Ky., at Bank of America.
Memphis and Charlestown R. R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.'s.
Merrick County, Neb., at Gilliman, Son & Co.'s.
Miami County, Kan., at Ninth National Bank.
Michigan Lake R. R., at Bank of New-York.
Michigan Air R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Michigan State, at American Exchange National Bank.
Middleburg, N. Y., at Union Trust Co.
Milwaukee and Chicago R. R., at No. 52 Wall street.
Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., at No. 25 William street.
Milwaukee and Western R. R., at No. 25 William.
Milwaukee City, at Chicago and North-Western R. R., No. 52 Wall.
Milwaukee City, (Water,) at Metropolitan Bank.
Milwaukee Gas-light Co., at Park Bank.
Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R., at Northern Pennsylvania R. R., No. 25 Fifth avenue.
Minneapolis City, at Park Bank.
Minnesota Central R. R., at No. 25 William street.
Mississippi Central R. R., at Southern R. R. Association, No. 20 Nassau.
Mississippi R. Bridge, at Chicago and North-western R. R., No. 52 Wall.
Mississippi State, (Levee Bonds,) at Park Bank.
Mississippi River, Fort Scott, and Gulf R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Mississippi State, (Six per cent. Bonds,) at Bank of North America.
Mississippi State, at Bank of Commerce.
Mobile and Girard R. R., at City Bank.
Mobile City, (Mobile and N. W. R. R.,) at Josiah Macy & Son's, No. 189 Front.
Monongahela Nav. Co., at Bank of Commerce.
Montgomery City, Ala., at Ninth National Bank.
Mount Morris, N. Y., at Park Bank.
Mount Vernon City, Ind., Geo. Opdyke & Co.'s.
Muskingum County, at Nassau Bank.
Nashville & Chat. R. R., at R. E. Trust Co.
Nashville and Decatur R. R., at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s.
Nebraska City, at Park Bank.
Neosho County, Kan.
Neosho Falls Bridge.
New-Albany, Ind., at Third National Bank.
Newark and New-York R. R., at Cent. R. R. N. J.
Newburne Tp., Kas., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s.
New-Brunswick W. L., at National Park Bank.
Newburg and New-York R. R., at Erie Railway.
New-Jersey State, at First National Bank.
New-Jersey Zinc Co., at No. 61 Maiden lane.
New-London Northern R. R., at Bank of N. America.
New-Lebanon town, at Union Trust Co.
New-Orleans City, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s.
New-Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern R. R., at J. B. Alexander & Co.'s.
New-Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga R. R., at No. 2 Exchange court.
New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad, at No. 2 Exchange court.
Newport City, at Bank of America.
Newton City, Iowa, at German-American Bank.
New-York and Oswego Midland R. R., at No. 111 Liberty street.
New-York, Kingston and Syracuse R. R., at No. 18 William street.
New-York, Providence and Boston R. R., at M. Morgan's Sons'.
New-York State, at Manhattan Co.
Niles and North Lisbon R. R., at Union Trust Co.
Norfolk and Petersboro R. R., at First National Bk.
North Berwick town, at American Exchange National Bank.
Northern Pacific R. R., at No. 23 Fifth avenue.
Northern Missouri R. R., at National Bk. Commerce.
Nortontown, Ill., at Allen, Stephens & Co.'s.
Eorth Norwich, town, at American Ex. Nat. Bank.
Norwich, town, at American Exchange National Bk.
Ohio and Mississippi R. R., at No. 261 Broadway.
Ohio State, at American Exchange National Bank.
Omaha and North-western Railroad, at National Park Bank.
Omaha School Bonds, at Fourth National Bank.
Oneida County, Mon.
Oneida Village, N. Y., at American Exchange National Bank.
Orange and Newark Railroad, at New-Jersey Railroad office.
Orangetown, N. J., at Ninth National Bank.
Osage County, Kan., at First National Bank.
Osage County, Kan., R. R., at Gilman, Son & Co.
Osage County, Kan., L. and C. Railroad.
Osage Township, Ill., at American Exchange National Bank.
Oshkosh and Mississippi R. R., at 25 William st.
Oswego and Rome Railroad, at 52 Wall st.
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, at Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Oswego City, at American Exchange National Bank.
Ottawa City, Ill., at Chemical National Bank.
Ottawa City, Kan., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Ottawa, O. and Fox River Valley Railroad, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Ottawa Township, Ill., at American Exchange National Fank.
Pacific Railroad of Missouri, at National Bank of Commerce.
Paola City, Kan., at Ninth National Bank.
Paris and Decatur Railroad, at Union Trust Co.
Paterson and Newark R. R., at Erie R. R. office.
Paterson Gas Co., at Metropolitan National Bank.
Pavillion, N. Y., at Union Trust Co.
Peoria and Bureau Va. R. R., at 13 William street.
Peoria and Hamilton R. R. at Nat. Bank of Com.
Peoria City, at Clark, Dodge & Co.
Peoria Co., Ill., at American Ex. Nat. Bank.
Peoria, Pekin and Jackson R. R., at Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
Petersburg town, at Union Trust Co.
Petersburg R. R., at Lancaster, Brown & Co.
Peytona Cannel Coal Co. of West Va., at No. 58 Broadway.
Pike County, Ill., at American Ex. Nat. Bank.
Pilot town, Ill., at Allen, Stevens & Co.
Pittsburg, Cin. and St. Louis R. R., at American National Bank.
Pittsburg City, at Bank of America.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chi., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Platte County, Nebraska, at Koantze Bros'.
Platte County, Mo., at American Ex. Nat. Bank.
Plymouth, N. Y., at American Exchange National Bank.
Portland City, at Bank of New-York.
Portland, Oregon, at Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Portsmouth City, Ohio, at Central National Bank.
Poughkeepsie and Easton R. R., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Quicksilver Mining Co., at No. 19 Nassau street.
Quincy and Warsaw R. R., at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Quincey, Ill., at National Bank of Commerce.
Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R., at Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
Richmond and York River R. R., at Lancaster, Brown & Co.
Richmond City R. R., at Lancaster, Brown & Co.
Riley County, Kansas, at First National Bank.
Rochester City and Brighton R. R., at Metropolitan Bank.
Rochester City (Water Bonds,) at Union Trust Co.
Rockland, N. Y., at American Ex. Nat. Bank.
Rockville, Me., at Bank of Commerce.
Rome, Ga., at Mercantile Bank.
Rome, Watertown, and O. R. R., at City Nat. Bank.
Rondout and O. R. R., at No. 18 William street.
Ross County, Ohio, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Sabine County, Kan., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Sacramento Valley R. R., at E. Kelly & Co.
Sabine County, Ill., at Bank of America.
Sabine County, Kansas, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Salisbury, Mo., at Fourth National Bank.
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R., at Union Trust Company's.
San Francisco City, at Lees & Waller.
Savannah and Charleston R. R., at H. H. Kempton, No. 8 Exchange court.
Savannah and Memphis R. R., at Lancaster, Brown & Co.
Savannah City, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Schoolcraft and Three Rivers, at Bank of New-York.
Schuyler County, Ill., at American Exchange Bank.
Scioto County, Ohio, at Wilson, Lanier & Co.
Sedgwick County, Kansas, at Northrup & Chick.
Selma, Ala., National Park Bank.
Seneca Falls, N. Y., at Union Trust Company.
Seward, N. Y., at Metropolitan Bank.
Sharon, N. Y., at Metropolitan Bank.
Shawnee Co., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s.
Shawnee Co., Kan, at National Trust Company.
Sioux City and Pa. R. R., at Park Bank.
Sodos Bay, Corning and N. Y. R. R., at Farmers' Loan and T. Co.
South and North Ala. R. R., at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s.
South Carolina R. R., at Fourth National Bank.
S. Minnesota R. R., at P. W. Meyers & Co.'s.
S. Ga. & Fla. R. R., at M. K. Jesup & Co.'s.
S. Ottawa, Ill., at American Exchange Bank.
S. Pacific R. R. of Mo., at Shoe and Leather Bank.
South Side of Virginia R. R., at First Nat. Bank.
S. W. Pacific R. R., at Shoe and Leather Bank.
Springfield City, at American Exchange Bank.
Steubenville and Ind. R. R., at N. J. R. R., No. 57 Broadway.
Steubenville City, at Bank of America.
Stillwater and St. Paul R. R., at N. Pacific, 23 5th av.
Stockbridge and Cap. R. R., at Park Bank.
Stockton City, Cal., at Metropolitan Bank.
St. Anthony, Minn., at Park Bank.
St. Joseph R. R. at Bank of Commerce.
St. Louis City R. R. at Bank of Republic.
St. Louis County, Mo. R. R. at Bank of Commerce.
St. Louis, Alton and T. H. R. at No. 12 Wall street.
St. Louis, C. B. and O. R.R. at M. K. Jesup & Co.
St. Louis, Jack. and C. R. R. at M. K. Jesup & Co.
St. Louis, Kansas City and N. R. R. at Bank of Commerce.
St. Louis, Lawrence and D. R. R. at Bank of Commerce
St. Louis, V. and F. H. R. R., at Third National Bank.
St. Mary's Canal at American Exchange Bank.
St. Paul and Pa. R. R. at Drexel, Morgan & Co.
St. Paul City R. R. at German-American Bank.
St. Paul, Stillwater and T. F. R. R. at Metropolitan Bank.
St. Paul Water Company at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Syracuse City R. R. at Union Trust Company.
Syracuse City Northern R. R. at Union Trust Co.
Terre Haute City at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Texas and Pacific R. R. at No. 50 Exchange place.
Thayer Co., Neb., at Bank of Commerce.
Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit R. R., at Union Trust Company.
Toledo City, at Imp. and Traders' Bank.
Tol., Peoria and West. R. R., at No. 80 Broadway.
Trenton City, Mo., R. R., at Am. Exchange Bank.
Troy and Boston R. R., at Bank of Commerce.
Troy City, at Union Trust Co.
Truxton, N. Y., at American Exchange Bank.
Union Coal Co., at Del. and Hudson Canal Co.
Union County, Iowa, at Allen, Stipens & Co.
Union Pennsylvania R. R., at Morton, Bliss & Co., and Boston.
Union Pennsylvania R. R., S. Br., at M., K. and T. R. R., No. 7 Nassau street.
Urbana, Ill., at Ninth National Bank.
Utah So. R. R., at Kountze Bros., No. 12 Wall street.
Utica and Black River R. R., at Utica, N. Y.
Utica City, at Bank of North America.
Utica, Clinton and B. R. R., at Continental Bank.
Vermont Valley R. R., at Continental Bank.
Vicksburg City, at Manhattan Co.
Virginia and T. R. R., at First National Bank.
Virginia Central R. R., at Am. Exchange Bank.
Volney, town, at Ninth National Bank.
Virginia, Ill., at Ninth National Bank.
Wabaunsee County, Kansas, at National Trust Co.
Wallkill, N. Y., at American Exchange Bank.
Warrensburg, Miss., at Bank Republic.
Warsaw, N. Y., at Union Trust Co.
Washington and Georgetown, at Park Bank.
Washington County, Miss., (Levee Bonds,) at Lancaster, Brown & Co.
Wayne County, Ill., at American Exchange Bank.
Westchester, N. Y., at Butchers' and Drovers' Bk.
West Chicago, at Greenbaum Bros.
Western Pacific R. R. of Colorado, at Fisk & Hatch's.
West Farms, N. Y., at Citizens' Bank.
West Urbana, Ill., at Ninth National Bank.
West Wisconsin R. R., at No. 74 Broadway.
Wheatland, N. Y., at Union Trust Co.
Wheeling, W. Va., at Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Wicomico and Pocomock R. R., at Philadelphia.
Wilmington and Rg. R. R., at Philadelphia.
Wilmington and Weldon R. R., at Bk. of Republic.
Wilmington, N. C., at Bank of Republic.
Wilner, at Metropolitan Bank.
Winchester and Potomac R. R., at Baltimore.
Winona and St. Peter R. R., at No. 52 Wall street.
Wisconsin Central, at Boston.
Wisconsin State, at Bank of North America.
Worcester and Nashua R. R., at Worcester.
Wood County, Wis., at City Bank.
Wyandotte County, at Northrup & Chick.
Xenia, Ind., at National Exchange Bank.
Yankton, Dakota, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Yonkers, at U. P. Trust Company.
Zanesville, Ohio, at Nassau Bank.

WALL STREET.

A REVIEW OF THE PANIC OF 1873.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR —PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS—A BRIGHT LOOK-OUT.

When the chimes of old Trinity mark the hour of ten to-day, the year 1874, so far as Wall street is concerned, will have begun, and there are few, whether dabbling in stocks or pursuing callings of any sort on this side of the water, who do not feel an interest in the problems of the financial future, to which time will give the true solution. When the year 1873 began the majority of people in the country looked upon Wall street operators as a gang of unprincipled speculators, or as thieves on a large scale. The prevailing idea in regard to the rise or fall of stocks was that the nation had little interest in the result of any Wall street movement, but that the stockbroking community would be chiefly affected. The year 1873 has proved the fallacy of this opinion, and the fact is now generally appreciated that Wall street is a part of the country so important that the movement in securities there cannot be disregarded in an estimate of the financial present and future of the nation. A great part of the money capital of all the States centres there, and is stored away for a large part of the year. The people who have sent it on, to draw interest or for safe keeping, have for the time relinquished possession of it, and its care is dependent on the honesty of the parties or institutions to whom it is intrusted and the solidity of the buildings where it is contained. No laws can prevent the money from coming there any more than shut off water in the rivers from flowing into the ocean. Individuals, banking institutions, and the Government itself find Wall street the most convenient and best place for keeping surplus funds. There, too, the best and ablest financiers congregate, as well as some of the most unprincipled sharpers. Nature and circumstances have made Wall street the great depository of the money of the nation, and so it is the point where all financial interests naturally centre. When the year 1873 was ushered in people did not believe this. There are few who do not realize its truth or importance now. Every movement in Wall street is felt in every part of the country, and prosperity there benefits every one within its limits or beyond them alike. So, too, when houses fail, when stocks decline, when rumor has a thousand wings, when disaster after disaster is chronicled, it fares badly with business everywhere. The channels of trade are closed, the crops are kept back, the Government revenue falls off, imports are checked. There are ominous rumors of the additional imposition of duties, and perhaps of extra direct taxation. Then panic in Wall street is not, as has been styled, "Wall street panic," but a national one, and if there is any power which can check it at its inception, it were better that it should do so in the best time and place rather than go about, when the evil is accomplished, picking up the pieces. The old saying that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" in no case applies better.

When the panic began, the place to put on the brakes was in Wall street. There was no check, however, and the disease ran its course. A few millions of greenbacks to ease the money market, deposited in Wall street institutions during the first three days of the panic, would have stopped it. One hundred millions distributed throughout banking institutions in every part of the country after the failure of the Union Trust Company would have been of no use whatever. The enormous list of failures of individuals engaged in all sorts of business in every part of the United States since the 19th of September is proof that panic in Wall street means trouble everywhere. Then, if the year 1873 has driven home the lesson that Wall street is not exclusively a den of gamblers; that it is the great money centre of the country, and the American financial regulator; that trouble there means disorganization and hard times all through the States; that the necessity of preventing a serious financial disturbance in Wall street is not a local but a national one; and that the remedy should be applied early and in the right place—if this lesson has been well learned, the year 1873 may have been of incalculable service in preventing a repetition of terrible financial convulsions, which are quite as disagreeable and unwelcome as a respectable earthquake. Perhaps of all the lessons which the past year has taught, the one warning people who wish to invest their surplus savings, to beware of new railroad schemes, is the most valuable. Railroad extension had gone on for years in undeveloped portions of the country, and money had been raised in the United States and in Europe to extend the great iron system everywhere. But the roads did not pay, and many of them never will. As long as sufficient currency could be obtained by the sale of stocks and bonds to pay foregoing interest and to carry on construction these enterprises flourished. By and by the number of miles under construction was so great, and the recent building so unprofitable, that it became impossible to obtain money either for construction or to pay interest. Europe was drained and Wall street was milked dry. The crops of grain and cotton were enormous, and the money, which would otherwise have been spent in railroad construction, went West and South in the most natural way possible. The Treasury, by large sales of gold at this critical period, was in the possession of about $15,000,000 of greenbacks in excess of the $44,000,000 reserve. Money became stringent because there was not enough to go around. Prices fell, and new railroad enterprises have been at a heavy discount ever since. Then came the stories of bribery, thievery, and false dealing, which were discovered in the management of the railroads as soon as the parties in charge were helped out.

Then 1873 has taught the lesson that it is not well to speculate for a rise in stocks and bonds of new railroads. Wood wants to be seasoned before it is fit to be used in furniture, and railroads must be left on the shelf to dry before they will do to invest in, unless the individual is desirous of losing money by his purchases. New railroad schemes have proved the great swindles of Wall street, and in the future an enterprise must be remarkably promising to induce people to invest money in it.

Another lesson of 1873 is, that too much confidence must not be put in names which appear in lists of railroad directors, and whose presence is supposed to be a guarantee of the success of the schemes. It was supposed that the names in the directory of the Union Trust Company were a guarantee of its soundness, but it was found that they were not, and that nearly every banking and railroad enterprise was similarly afflicted with high titled, non-paying unfortunates, who let the concern go into the lurch. The year, 1873, was pregnant with lessons of every nature; but the old year has passed away, and the interest of the people is not with the dead, but with the coming time.

Now that 1873 is dead, what are the financial prospects of 1874? The developments begin this morning. Soon what nobody knows now will be everybody's news. It is not a difficult task to give an outline of what, in the natural order of things, will happen in the financial world for at least the next few months of the present year. Extraordinary events, however, may upset the calculations. As there has been an unheard-of depression, so there will be a much sharper reaction than has been yet experienced. The confidence of the people is being rapidly restored, and money is becoming abundant. After the first week of January greenbacks will be cheap in Wall street, although for a few days they may be somewhat stringent, owing to the large number of loans called in for use on the first of the year. The money is nearly back from the grain crop; it is coming in all the time from the cotton crop; the people who have been hoarding greenbacks are disbursing them out of will or necessity, and they come down to Wall street for safe-keeping. The $44,000,000 reserve has been largely drawn upon, and the supply of money, with much less business to employ it, has been largely increased. Old railroads are worth more money because they will not be forced for years to come to compete with new ones, and their credit will not be injured by the failure of wild-cat schemes.

The failure of the strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad is a forerunner of lower prices for labor along all lines, which will of course put more money into the treasuries of the companies. At present preparations are being made by nearly all of the leading lines for a general reduction of expense, and if the money so paid is paid out in dividends to bondholders and shareholders honestly, the greater part of our railroads cannot fail to prove paying property. New-York Central, Chicago and Rock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and North-western, are all in good condition, and their securities are still much lower than before the panic. With a large reduction of expenses, an immense increase in freight, and a determination on the part of the managers to consult the public interest, it would not be strange if for several years to come there would be a steady increase in their value.

A scheme is now on foot, which failed about a year ago, to consolidate the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and North-western Railroad Companies. The stocks of both roads, if the proposed arrangement is carried out, will be combined under the name of the "Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company." There will be an addition of $5,000,000 to the share capital, which will be divided among the shareholders of the old companies, ten per cent. upon Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad stock, and twenty per cent. upon Chicago and North-western. The failure of this scheme for a lease, or consolidation, which was attempted about a year ago, was due to the opposition of the Chicago and North-western German interests, which were represented here by agents from the other side. It is understood that these interests are now anxious to bring about the arrangement defeated a year ago, the Germans believing that it will be greatly to the advantage of both roads to have no competition between them. The earnings of both roads are greatly in advance of 1872, and should a consolidation or lease be perfected they would be still greater.

Pacific Mail, with its new iron steamers and more economical management, is likely to engross a large share of public attention by the fluctuations of its stock, which are as changing as the waves over which the ships pass in their route by the Isthmus or across the Pacific to Japan. It is not likely that Commodore Vanderbilt will suffer Western Union to remain subject to "washings" in the Stock Exchange for a great time, and sharp turns up and down may frequently be expected. New-York Central, with its great improvements, which are rapidly being made, will come in for a share of the public attention, and other lesser railroad projects will not be allowed to remain entirely in the shade.

It seems probable that the year 1874 will witness a complete recovery from the effects of the panic, and that prosperity will rule, both in Wall street and throughout the country.

Yesterday all of the stockbrokers and business men down town who were not so sadly broken by the effects of the panic as to be unable to afford lavender kids and regulation calling costumes, were engaged in the upper part of the City in New-Year visits. Some of them looked more seedy than a year ago, but hope beamed in every eye, and they marched up high brown stoops and into elegantly-furnished parlors with an air which put their costumes into the shade. Perhaps in the month of September it was necessary to "tin-plate" a watch and diamond which were not yet withdrawn from "our uncle," of the "three balls," but that made no difference; the fortunes of the "street" will by and by redeem them, and the pawnbroker be gladdened by the reception of his money with the attendant usury. The stock brokers are used to taking the latter, and once in a while it may be well that they get used to paying it. Late at night, when calls were completed, the financiers of Wall street, great and small, crept into their "little beds," and, with the blackness of the panic behind, the indigestion of New-Year's on hand, and the future bright before, slept on and dreamt of the achievement of large fortunes.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. KEMPER—MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va. Jan. 1.—The Legislature convened to-day at noon, nearly every member of both Houses being present. The organization having previously been arranged in caucus, the election of officers was speedily accomplished, and resulted in the re-election of all the officers of last session, except the Sergeant at Arms, which office was filled by the election of J. F. Wall, of Frederick County. The Senate and House then went into joint session, and proceeded to canvass the returns of the recent election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with the following result: For Governor—James L. Kemper, 120,728; R. W. Hughes, 93,499; majority for Kemper, 27,239. The majority for Col. R. E. Withers for Lieutenant Governor was 27,546. Immediately after the conclusion of the count the Governor elect was notified, and he proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where the oath of office was administered to him by Judge Fitzhugh, of the Chancery Court.

Gov. Kemper then sent his inaugural message to both Houses. In referring to the circumstances arising from the recent changes of law that the Legislature and Executive are both inaugurated at the same time, he says it is not to be expected that he should transmit detailed information with recommendations of the Government. Of the black and white races he says: "I do not hesitate to affirm, so encouraging and decisive has been the progress of the last four years, so clearly developed by the past are the obligations of to-day that if we are but guided by prudence, if we go forward with courage tempered with forbearance, and if no Federal legislation shall intervene to disturb the relations between the races, we cannot fail to bring our great experiment to a successful and prosperous issue." He then refers in flattering terms to the uniform system of free schools for educating both races, which challenges comparison with any similar scheme elsewhere. He says: "Recent events prove how futile and how disastrous to its authors must be any future attempt to array the colored race as a political combination upon any principle of antagonism between the races; and further, that non-residents, whatever their claims to eminence, ability, or philanthropy, can never understand the character and circumstances, or wisely administer to the wants, of our colored population. Ourselves, and none others, are qualified to perform the task assigned us by Providence. Not restrained and thwarted by superior power, we will perform our duty resolutely and effectually, by promoting the best interests of both races. We intend to perform it by scrupulously guarding the newly-acquired rights of the colored man."

He next refers to immigration and capital as the two great material wants of Virginia, and says the highest interests of the whole country demand the speedy establishment of lasting reconciliation, and the return of complete normal relations between the people of the State on the one hand, and the people of all the States and the Government of the United States on the other. Of political party relations the Governor says: "Virginia, recognizing no such obligations as bind her to any national party organization, maintaining her fidelity to all who are and who shall become allied in the defense of measures calculated to secure the ends named, is ready to co-operate cordially with men of whatever party in upholding these measures by whomsoever proposed, supporting those who support them, and opposing all opposition to them." He recommends the reaffirmation by the Assembly of one of the articles of the Conservative platform, judging the head of the Federal Government impartially by his official actions, and co-operating in every measure of his Administration which may be beneficent in design and calculated to promote the welfare of the people and promote sentiments of good-will throughout the Union."

He alludes to the fact that the dismemberment of Virginia during the war has left the old State responsible for the whole debt, with such a conflict of claims as to render a compromise impossible, and leaves both States without a remedy. The Government of the United States by its action has prevented the State from fulfilling its obligations, and intervened between Virginia and her creditors. Without any discussion of the power of the Federal Government under ordinary circumstances, he argues that if the Government of the United States should now, in the plenitude of its wealth and power, restore prosperity to our State by assuming her debt—a paltry burden on the national Treasury, but grievous to us in our poverty—it would only, in a small measure, make return for the vast donation with which the munificence of Virginia endowed the Union in its weakness and infancy. He refers to the fact that, as a result of the war, the burden of the State is greatly increased in the education of the freedman and support of colored paupers, while the taxable property has been greatly decreased, thus leaving Virginia intrusted with the care and education of more than half a million of the wards of the nation, without being provided with the means of executing the trust. He would deplore the interference of the Federal Government with the public schools of the State as certain to result in their destruction. Yet justice, humanity, and the best interests of the colored race and the country at large demand that the National Government should furnish the State with the necessary means to educate them. He claims that Virginia has less than one-third of her proportion of national currency, and demands that the Government should either afford her her due porportion or repeal the existing tax on State bank notes, thus allowing Virginia to provide a circulating medium of her own. He urges that every effort be made by the State herself to provide for the public debt. He advocates liberal provision as true economy in the care of our public institutions, educational and eleemosynary, and refers especially to the University of Virginia. He recommends the renewal of every effort to further the construction of the central water line, the consummation of which is destined to signalize the present period of our history. While he thinks the advantage to Virginia and West Virginia would be greater if it should be constructed by private capital, yet its maintenance as a national water-way, free to all people, would be incalculably more beneficial to the common country. He concludes by making various recommendations, looking to economy in the administration of the affairs of the State.

THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE IN PRUSSIA.

A Berlin telegram to the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Government has absolutely resolved to abstain from any interference with the inner ecclesiastical organization of the dioceses during their struggle with the Romish Church, and to confine its action to rigorously repelling any encroachments of the bishops upon State rights. Existing prescriptions respecting the administration of dioceses when bishoprics are vacant will serve for cases in which prelates shall be turned out by the Government. These dioceses left without a head will be administered by a general vicar, who will, in his turn, be deposed should he not comply with the letter of the statutes. The Government is quite aware that these measures will superinduce an inconceivable confusion in diocesan administration; but it hopes thereby to compel the clergy to compliance with the law. The new form of oath of allegiance to be subscribed to by the future-appointed bishops is framed in terms binding the subscriber to absolute submission to the State, and it is officially assumed that the Vatican will not permit Episcopal candidates to take it. This assumption will be tested by the approaching filling-up of the Fulda vacancy. The Rhenish and Westphalian Bishops are canvassing for the Imperial Parliament, and they will certainly be elected. The Government, however, is entirely indifferent with regard to this manœuvre."

SPEAKER BLAINE AS A WHIPPING-POST.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 18.

In advance of the assembling of Congress, we took occasion to express our views as to the absurd demands that were made on Speaker Blaine to exclude Credit Mobilier Congressmen and those accepting "back pay" from all places of influence on committees. We observe that a large portion of the Democratic press, with here and there a Republican paper, keep up these criticisms since the committees were announced.

The persons aimed at as Credit Mobilier Congressmen are Messrs. Dawes, Kelley, Garfield, and Scofield, generally recognized as among the ablest men in Congress. Of their actual guilt or innocence in the matter charged we here avouch nothing. A committee of investigation, after three months' labor, reported nothing against any one of them. Some individual members of the House, not satisfied with the conclusions of the committee, introduced resolutions of censure, and these were promptly and almost indignantly laid upon the table, by a vote so overwhelming that we believe the yeas and nays were not even asked for. Now, under these circumstances, will any one tell us on what ground Speaker Blaine could constitute himself a Judge, and proceed to administer a sentence of severe punishment without a verdict of guilty being found—nay, more, after a verdict of acquittal and exoneration had been found by the only tribunal, aside from their constituencies, competent to try the alleged offenders.

But the exercise of such a discretion on the part of the Speaker becomes still more absurd when it is applied to the salary-grabbers. The same papers that demanded the disranking of the Credit Mobilierites demanded, with still louder voice, the decapitation of all who took back pay. Now, if this policy had been followed by the Speaker, it would have involved the displacement from all important committees of well-nigh four-fifths of all the old members who were re-elected—for of the entire 125 scarcely thirty refused to take the back pay. These wise gentlemen, who have so fully instructed the Speaker as to his duty in organizing the House, would have had him pass a judgment which belongs wholly and solely to the constituency. Speaker Blaine himself, promptly and conclusively, and in advance, divorced himself from all connection with back pay. That for himself was well and wise, and it would have been well and wise had others followed his example. But for him to set up as public conscience-keeper and whipping-post to administer the punishment which the back-pay men will in due time get from their constituents, would have been arrogant, presumptuous, and unprecedented.

When the members were sworn in on the first day of the session, it was found that fifty-two of them—nearly one-fifth of the entire House—were compelled to take the modified oath by reason of their participation in the rebellion. Here were fifty-two men, headed by the Vice President of the rebel Confederacy, forgiven, amnestied, and restored to civil rights. We have observed in some papers a sharp outcry against putting any of these men on committees of importance, as though the Speaker had the slightest right to go back of the amnesty and seek to punish the individual crime—and certainly their crime was in its essence the darkest and deepest a citizen can commit. Some over-zealous Republicans feel very sore that Alexander H. Stephens and L. Q. C. Lamar should be on prominent committees, though we observe that some Democratic papers that ferociously assail Dawes and Garfield, welcome our Southern brethren with open arms to places of honor.

Thus, in looking over the whole field, we find from one quarter a cry that no man whose name was even remotely associated with Credit Mobilier should have any recognition on committees; from another quarter comes the demand with still more vehemence that no man of the hundred or more who took the "back pay" should be allowed any voice on committees. Still another phase of opinion cries out that no one of the fifty-two members who, by his inability to take the iron-clad oath, openly avowed that he had been a rebel against the Government, shall have any place of honor whatever in the organization of the House. Now, pray tell us, gentlemen, who should Speaker Blaine appoint on committees? By your cries and denunciations you would have him disfranchise well-nigh two-thirds of the entire body and elevate his individual judgment over law, and right, and usage. The Speaker might just as well say that the members of the classes referred to should not be heard in debate or vote on roll-call, as to declare that they should have no voice or vote on committees where the legislation is really and effectively shaped and settled. Upon what authority, pray, would Speaker Blaine proceed to practically disfranchise 200 constituencies from their proper representation in the councils of the nation?

In conclusion, the whole matter rests with the constituency in the first place who elect the member, and in the second place with the House, who can censure or expel him. But a member regularly elected and duly sworn in, who has in no measure received the censure or disapprobation of the House, is entitled to full, fair, and complete recognition at the Speaker's hands. It is idle to shout as against any member that he was accused by somebody of dealing in Credit Mobilier stock; it is idle to say that he took the back pay, as nearly the entire House did; it is idle to say that he was a rebel and fought against the Government in the hour of its extremest peril. All these facts are legitimate considerations for the constituency when the man is a candidate, or for the House when the man is sworn in; but, being elected and sworn in, the Speaker has no possible right to interpose any discrimination whatever. To have followed the sage advice of some newspapers on the points involved, Speaker Blaine would have been compelled to practically disfranchise nearly 200 Representative districts—or well nigh two-thirds of the United States—from all effective voice in the national legislation. The country may well be thankful that Speaker Blaine did not commit himself to such an indefensible course; but that, having full knowledge of the laws of parliamentary organization, he had the courage and the sense to follow those laws, and let the clamor exhaust itself with its own folly.

OBITUARY.

GEN. B. G. SWEET.

Gen. B. G. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died at Washington, D. C., yesterday morning, after an illness of nine days, of pneumonia, aged forty-one years. His services during the late civil war, were conspicuous. He entered the army as Major of a Wisconsin regiment; was promoted to be Colonel, and was badly wounded at Stone River. After his recovery he was placed in command of Camp Douglass, and repressed the revolt contemplated among the prisoners at that place on the evening prior to the Presidential election of 1864. He was highly respected by all who had official and personal relations with him. His body has been embalmed, and will be sent West this evening.

GEN. HENRY BAXTER.

The Detroit papers announce the death on the 30th December, at Jonesville, Mich., of Gen. Henry Baxter, of pneumonia. Gen. Baxter had been a resident of Michigan for many years, and was for a long time a miller at Jonesville. The Detroit *Tribune* says: "Early in the rebellion he joined the regiment organized in Hillsdale County, and was commissioned a Captain. He was a gallant soldier, and was severely wounded three times, earning promotion to a Brigadier Generalship, and serving until the close of hostilities. At Fredericksburg he especially distinguished himself by his bravery, and was one of the first to cross the Rappahannock on that disastrous day. Shortly after the close of the war he was appointed United States Minister at Honduras, and held this diplomatic position until it was legislated out of existence by the consolidation of all the Central American missions. A few months ago he returned to Michigan, and had recently embarked in the lumber business at Jonesville. He was a man of about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. Hon. Wilton J. Baxter, of Jonesville, and Hon. B. L. Baxter, of Tecumseh, were his brothers, and the family is one of the most conspicuous in the history of the State."

THE MONUMENT TO DE TERNAY.

The following graceful extract from a private letter, addressed by the Marquis De Noailles, the French Minister, to Senator Anthony, touching the unanimous passage of the bill in the Senate for the repair and preservation of the monument to the Chevalier De Ternay, is published by the Providence *Journal*:

"I have read with a deep feeling of gratitude the bill passed on the 16th of December by the Senate, concerning the sepulchral monument of the Chevalier De Ternay. If anything could add to the value of such a manifestation of the most delicate sentiment, it would be the courteous manner in which this bill has been passed and adopted by unanimous consent. The French Government and the French people will certainly be extremely sensible of such a proof of the pious recollection which the present generation preserves of what has been done in former times, and it becomes my pleasant duty to remark that in American hearts, if I may use here a metaphor which does not seem foreign to the subject, the memory of the aid given by France to the young Republic has been more lasting than the Egyptian marble erected on the tomb of De Ternay. The assistance which your people, in their infancy, received from the Old World, you have since amply repaid by what you have done for the cause of humanity in extending civilization and the true principle of liberty, from ocean to ocean, over the immensity of the new American continent."

MORE DIVIDENDS.

The aggregate amount of January interest and dividend payments to be made in Baltimore is expected to reach $1,750,000 by the middle of the month. The specific amounts so far stated show a total of $1,502,703 for the half-yearly period.

The dividends of Hartford corporations payable at this season amount to $2,350,243. The banks pay as follows: Phœnix National, 6 per cent.; Mercantile National, 5; American National, 5; National Exchange, 5; Ætna National, 5; Farmers' and Mechanics', 5; Charter Oak National, 4; State, 4; Connecticut River, 4. The insurance companies pay, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Ætna Fire, 10 per cent.; Hartford Fire, 10; Phœnix Fire, 7½; National Fire, 6; Connecticut Fire, 5; Orient Fire, 6; Atlas Fire, (new company,) none; Travelers' Insurance, 6; Steam-boiler Insurance, 1.20. Other companies pay as follows: New-York, New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Company, 5 per cent.; Hartford Gas Company, 5; Weed Sewing-machine Company, 5; National Screw Company, 7½; Hartford Linen Company, 10; Holyoke Water-power Company, 5; Willimantic Lever Company, 8; Hartford Trust Company, 5; Broad Brook Company, 10; Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Coupons, 3½; Connecticut Western Railroad Coupons, 3½; Connecticut Valley Coupons, 3½.

The mills in Lewiston, Me., have declared dividends as follows: Hill Manufacturing Company, five per cent.; Androscoggin Company, five per cent.; Continental Mills, four per cent.; Franklin Company, four per cent. The Bates Manufacturing Company has not yet declared, but a dividend of four per cent. will probably be paid.

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION.

The programme for the Monmouth Park races has been already arranged, and it will be published in a few days. The races will commence on the 4th day of July next, and continue for one week. The number of entries, there is reason to believe, will be up to the usual standard, and some well-known horses will try to beat the fastest time on record. A meeting of the stockholders of the Monmouth Park Association was held recently, and Mr. John Hoey was unanimously elected President of the association for the ensuing year, and Mr. D. M. Hildreth Vice President. These gentlemen will appoint the stewards, and from the well-known character of the President and Vice President their appointments will be sure to give satisfaction.

Giesler & Co.
"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3. the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Remains Longest in Effect.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

We Would by no Means Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BRUEN.—At Newport, R. I., Jan. 1, 1874, RUSSELL FORSYTH, infant son of Herman W. and Emily F. Bruen.

CORNING.—On 1st inst., MARGARET K., widow of Jasper Corning, in the 82d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 115 East 26th st.

CROPSEY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 1, ANDREW CROPSEY, late of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CURTIS.—In this City, Wednesday, Dec. 31, WILLIAM V., eldest son of the late Joseph Curtis, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 123 5th av., near 19th st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock.

Rochester and Albany papers please copy.

DUSENBERRY.—On Monday, Dec. 29, 1873, ELIAS DUSENBERRY, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, East Chester, Westchester County, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1874, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on the arrival of the 9:05 A. M. New-Haven train from Grand Central Depot.

EVANS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873, CHARLES LESTER EVANS, youngest son of Samuel and Melvina Evans, aged 1 year 10 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Horatio st., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock.

FOSDICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, CAROLINE REED, wife of C. Baldwin Fosdick, and daughter of Hiram R. Dater.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of her father, No. 14 West 46th st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on 30th ult., in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. REBECCA YOUNGS FLEET.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Jan. 2. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HARE.—In Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, FREDERICK W. HARE, son-in-law of William Church, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 4th st. and Washington av., Morrisania, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 11 A. M. Trains leave Grand Central depot, New-York, at 9:15 and 10:35 A. M.

LONG.—In this City, Jan. 1, 1874, ALFRED H. LONG, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 205 East 72d st.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, JOHN FRANKLIN, only child of John and Emily Lockwood, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 412 Adelphi st., on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, Wednesday, 31st December, 1873, of pneumonia, SILVIE M., wife of Johnston Livingston, and daughter of the late Henry W. Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., near 4th av., Saturday at 9 A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Tivoli for interment.

NEWELL.—At Whitestone, Dec. 29, ELIZA A., wife of Zenas Newell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, 86th st. and Lexington av., New-York, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M.

RIGGS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873, of pneumonia, at Newark, N. J., MARIA ELEANOR, wife of Geo. Riggs.

Funeral on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 P. M., to Fairmount Cemetery, Newark.

TERHUNE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, 1874, after one day's illness, ALICE HAWES, second daughter of Rev. Edward P. and M. Virginia Terhune, aged 10 years and 10 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 476 High st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

VERNON.—At No. 26 West 27th st., of diphtheria, after a brief illness of four days, BERTHA LOUISE, the only daughter of Edward and Anna V. Vernon, aged 7 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

The remains will be taken from the house at 11:30 A. M., Saturday, Jan. 3, to Burlington, N. J., for interment.

VAN GAASBEEK.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1873, EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK, aged 50 years, 9 months, and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 2, from the M. E. Church, Washington st., near 8th st., Hoboken, at 10 A. M.

WESTLAKE.—At Yonkers, 29th ult., HENRY C., son of John D. and Permelia Westlake.

Obsequies from the residence of his parents, North Broadway, on Friday, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10:45 train from 42d st.

WINSLOW.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, ISAAC WINSLOW, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 279 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, stone in kidney, bladder, and prostate, gravel, paralysis, catarrh, inflammation and ulceration of bladder, are diseases acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be beyond their skill. Indigestion, chronic constipation, disease of the liver, gout, rheumatism, and debility baffle them, but with the wonderful BETHESDA SPRING WATER, Dr. A. H. HEATH restores health to those who were pronounced in the last stages of disease. References daily accumulating, amounting to thousands, with diagnosis of case, and analysis of secretions, free. Office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUCTION of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra. D. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings, &c., on the line of 110th st., to be removed in consequence of the widening of the same, between 9th and Riverside avs., will be sold at public auction on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars apply to GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will occupy the store adjoining the principal entrance to their building, CORNER BROADWAY AND 14TH ST., and now offer to rent the CORNER STORE, with the BASEMENT, and the whole or upper part of the FIRST FLOOR; also, the STORE on the south end of the building, on Broadway, with the basement. Also, OFFICES or FLOORS on the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stories, and STUDIOS on the seventh and eighth stories. Steam passenger and freight ELEVATORS. Building heated throughout by steam. For plans and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE AND deep (about 30x200) store, No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer st., first floor, basement and subcellar; $16,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or JOHN LLOYD'S SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel; size, 26x130; possession 1st February next. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, composing the late firm of Sheppard Gandy & Co., heretofore carrying on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH B. FENBY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER S. SWANSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Alexander S. Swanson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WOODRUFF L. BARNES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Woodruff L. Barnes, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of January, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HULST, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William W. Hulst, of the City of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4. William W. Hulst, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1873. d19-1aw2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Condert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873. MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE, Administratrix with the will annexed. d19-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873. ALBON P. MAN, JOHN ERVING, WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Executors. au1-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Brueton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY, Executrix, &c. n14-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873. LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY, CAROLINE PIERCE, Executrices. d12-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873. HENRY BERGH, Executor. au1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE EACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873. ELISE EACLE Executrix. o17-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873. o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO BORROW on time $30,000, with which, directly and indirectly, to extend an established and entirely reputable business, and to greatly and rapidly augment the large landed and other property of the close corporation owning it; ample security, liberal interest, and an option that fairly promises to be worth half the loan would be given; first-class references required and given. Address, with real name, making appointment, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED.—TO FORM A BUSINESS CONNECTION with an upright young man—having friends who can command funds—who is willing to go to Chicago and engage in real estate and loans on first bond and mortgage. No safer business in the world. A man who understands abstracts, deeds, &c., preferred. Best references required and given. Address CHARLES H. ADAMS, No. 160 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A COAL AND WOOD YARD, WITH kindling-wood factory, steam-engine and machinery, horses, carts, and all fixtures complete; doing a large business; property includes eight lots, with water-front. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH A cash capital of $5,000 in a malleable and gray iron foundry within thirty minutes of New-York, by a practical foundry man with an established business. Address S. R., Box No. 131 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Company, $1,000,000 CAPITAL;

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

E. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY, CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL, HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN GOLD 7 PER CENTS. ALSO, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS., GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL & INTEREST, BY THE Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. For sale by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED. DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CAPRON & MERRIAM, BANKERS, No. 9 Wall St., New-York. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market. BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission. ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall St.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine St., New-York, Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations. execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds. C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FOR SALE, 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York. N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

INVEST RAILROAD STOCK In a good paying lead mine, with five hundred acres deeded land, fifteen hundred acres leased land, with two furnaces in operation, turning out five tons of pig lead per day. Also other good mineral, improved and unimproved farm lands and city property in Jasper County, Missouri. Improved and unimproved farm lands in North Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas. Titles perfect. For sale for cash or railroad stock. Will exchange farm land for improved country or city property. Sell to actual settlers on long time. Special inducements to colonies. Inquire of C. E. SPENCER, No. 162 Broadway, New-York, with Sayer & Halstead, for a few days, or address NATIONAL LAND EXCHANGE, Carthage, Mo.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Jan. 2, 1874. THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank for election of directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the board, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 254 South st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order. F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873. ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. R. WATSON, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 347 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 Per Cent. WATER LOAN BONDS. CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION. ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

INVESTMENT. LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882. A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2. Paying the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the City Record. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

New-York Dock Bonds. Sevens (7) Due 1904. BALANCE OF LOAN FOR SALE. GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK Dec. 22, 1873. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid, without interest. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS. Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company. 1st December, 1873.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by JOHN B. MANNING, Member New-York Stock Exchange, No. 5 New-st.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873. MR. W. B. MEEKER, HAVING RESIGNED the office of Cashier, Mr. Richard B. Ferris has been appointed Cashier, and Mr. Ebenezer S. Mason Assistant Cashier. C. P. LEVERICH, President.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK. Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS. Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION. Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated. EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE People's Fire Ins. Co., NOS. 393 AND 395 CANAL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	143,019 94

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A FIVE PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND on and after the 20th of January proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 21. The following interest also is payable at this office on and after Jan. 2: Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX STOCK. Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX BONDS OF 1900. Four per cent. on VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK. Three and a half per cent. on LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG BONDS OF 1875. By order of the Board. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors, D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873. SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873. THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. THE JAN. 1, 1874, COUPONS OF THE NEW-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, by Messrs. J. B. Alexander & Co., bankers, No. 70 William st. For the purpose of examination and verification, the coupons must be left with Messrs. Alexander & Co., two days before payment. H. S. McCOMB, President.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873. THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

DIVIDENDS. EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Confines its business to the City of New-York and vicinity, at rates as low as the nature of the risk will permit. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of tax. GEO. ALGER, President. HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873. COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at our office, No. 59 Liberty st.: Chicago and Alton First Mortgage. Joliet and Chicago First Mortgage. St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second Mortgage. Dubuque South-western Preferred First Mortgage. Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage. M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE City of New-York, will pay its usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed to that date. D. R. MANGAM, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873. A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, and at the same time the outstanding scrip will be redeemed, with interest, on surrender of the certificates for cancellation. Transfer book is closed till Jan. 3, 1874. SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of tax, was this day declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that day inclusive. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, Nos. 28 AND 30 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable to the stockholders, Jan. 2, 1874. WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

No. 41 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873. THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE COUPONS ON MORTGAGE BONDS of the Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. W. S. HOOK, Treasurer. JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 23, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1873. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1874. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1873. THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, will be paid by the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS are payable at our office on and after Jan. 2, 1874: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway First and Second Mortgage Bonds. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway dividend on special stock. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis First Mortgage Bonds. Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds. Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Bonds. Massillon and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, gold. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Bonds, on 20th. Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds. Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10s Bonds. Indianapolis City, Ind. Allegheny City, Penn., $20 coupons only. Terre Haute City, Ind. Richmond City, Ind. New-Orleans City, La. Wheeling City, West Virginia, $15 coupons only. Jackson County, Ohio. Scioto County, Ohio, 7 and 8 per Cent. Bonds. Dawson County, Nebraska. Saline County, Kansas. Shawnee County, Kansas, $50 coupons only. Village of Harmar, Ohio. Neosho Falls Township, Kansas. Indianapolis Car Company, Ind. Indianapolis Water-works, Indiana, gold. Also, on 6th January, regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office. Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873. JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COUPONS. DUE JAN. 1, 1874. Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, $25,885,000. Western Pacific Railroad Company, of California, $2,735,000. California and Oregon Railroad Company, $6,000,000. The coupons on the above First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, at the office of Fisk & Hatch, on and after Jan. 2. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President. NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 Wall st. THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st. JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 10. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. A Semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 1. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, On BONDS of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD after that date, at the AGENCY of the COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated 1873, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, at the office of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, No. 185 Bleecker st. CHARLES H. FOSTER, Treasurer State of Florida.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873. TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 2d January, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th instant, P. M., till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the 2d day of January next. B. R. WATSON, Cashier.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY First and Second Mortgage Interest due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Extension first mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

INTEREST ON LOANS OF THE STATE OF Iowa due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid by the agents of the State. ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons. NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons. SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Coupons. All due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after 2d prox. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873. NOTICE. The coupons due Nov. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, 1874. The payment of coupons due Jan. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company will be postponed until the 1st day of March, 1874. The payment of the coupons upon the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be postponed until the 1st day of April next. The above payments will be made at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be allowed from maturity of coupons to said dates of payment. Coupons must be left three clear days, for examination and verification. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, City of Rochester.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. Coupons due Jan. 1, 1874, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid at the Importers and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND Western Railway second mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d prox., at the Banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York. INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired. SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City. Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds. The following persons are among the TRUSTEES: Washington, D. C. Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS. L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury. J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury. ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia. Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts. BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M. J. W. ALVORD, President. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. ☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874. Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. 1874—JANUARY INTEREST. The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank-books in German, French, and English. Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV., Opposite Cooper Institute. INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1. By order of Board of Trustees. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries. C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK. NEW-YORK, December, 1873. INTEREST will be paid to Depositors at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars five (5) per cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874. ALL INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1. By order of the Trustees. SAMUEL T. BROWN, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873. 29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. N. J. HAINES, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th av., corner 12th st. SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, on all sums from $5 upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Interest begins on the 1st of every month. JOHN P. WHITE, President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK, No. 154 6th av., between 11th and 12th sts. The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto, from $1 to $5,000. Dividends not drawn will bear interest same as a deposit. Money deposited on or before the 20th January will draw interest from the first of that month. By order of the Trustees. P. A. CONKLING, President. JOHN H. HUDSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, West 23d st., No. 275, near 8th av., have declared their usual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Jan. 20, 1874. Accounts received of any amount. Money drawn by checks when desired. Money deposited before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. I. M. FREESE, Secretary. C. B. LE BARON, President.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST. THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20. All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month; money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Surplus, $261,919 14; assets, $3,184,632 45. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST. Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000. Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874. ANDREW MILLS, President. WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST. THE NEWARK SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner Broad and Mechanic sts. NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13, 1873. This Institution has declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. for the past six months free from State, County, and City Taxes, payable on and after Jan. 27, 1874. Interest not drawn will itself draw interest as principal from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2, 1874, draw interest from Jan. 1. German spoken. DANIEL DODD, President. WM. D. CARTER, Treasurer.

Broadway Savings Institution. No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, Corner Park place and Greenwich st. Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1. DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1873. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper and Twine for the use of the Post Offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1874, the said articles to be delivered free of expense to the Department at the Blank Agency of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

130,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, to be eight-ply, and to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of seventeen pounds, and to be put up in balls weighing about a half pound each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

45,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, to be three-ply, and to measure from forty to forty-five yards to the pound, and to be put up in balls weighing from one to two pounds each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1873. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post Offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1874, of the following description, namely:

First. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second. Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third. Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength, and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the blank agency, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond, with two sufficient sureties, will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or any attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior in the opinion of the Postmaster General to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JOHN F. TROW, FRANCIS H. WEEKS, ANDREW WARNER, JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN, HENRY S. TERBELL, Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (Third story Union Bank Building, Fayette, near Charles st.) BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27, 1873. PROPOSALS For dredging in the South Branch of the Elizabeth River, Virginia, near the City of Norfolk, and above the crossing of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, will be received until noon of Jan. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. The right to reject any bid is reserved. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers. United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL. Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, for furnishing two thousand (2,000) tons of best quality of white-ash coal. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF the United States Internal Revenue laws, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction at No. 13 Bowery, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, the following articles seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, viz.: 400 cigars and two pounds tobacco, at No. 716 Fifth street, April 5, 1873; 1,000 cigarettes, corner Grand street and Bowery, April 11, 1873; 2,000 cigars, corner Ninth street and Avenue A, April 25, 1873; 2,100 cigars, No. 54 Sheriff street, May 20, 1873; 1,000 cigars and 6,000 cigarettes, at No. 123 Clinton street, June 4, 1873; 40,000 cheroots, 9,000 cigarettes, 650 pounds leaf tobacco, 300 pounds scraps, one cigar press, and fourteen molds, at No. 19 Bowery, Nov. 22, 1873; 12,000 cigars, one cigar press, and sixty molds, at No. 235 Bowery, Nov. 28, 1873. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. M. FRIEDSAM, Collector, Third District, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—FRIDAY, JAN. 2, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Wisconsin; Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Spain; Almeria Grapes, ex steam-ship Baltic.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 14[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Russia, Wednesday, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 2-	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Jan. 3
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 6, 8:15 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 20, 7:15 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P. M. | Egypt.Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
Canada.Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M. | Greece.Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE..........DAURE..Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Jan. 13.
ATLAS..........Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delaney, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA..........Dec. 18
ANDES, (chartered,)..........Jan. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Feb. 7
PEMBROKE..........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 1, 12 M.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 3.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Jan. 6

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 3, 1874, RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, freight only.

Jan. 8, 1874, COLON, Capt. CONNER, passengers and freight.

Jan. 17, 1874, CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) ——, freight only.

Jan. 24, 1874, ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.—Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line.—Steam-ship RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at noon, Jan. 3, 1874, for Aspinwall. For rates freight apply at company's office, on dock, foot Canal st.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WM. SIMPSON & SONS,

NO. 126 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
and NO. 76 FRANKLIN ST., NEW-YORK.

We have this day admitted into our copartnership in the Dry-goods Commission Business LINCOLN GODFREY, late of the firm of B. G. Godfrey & Co., and JOHN U. FRALEY, late of the firm of Jos. Lea & Co., of this city, under the title of

WM. SIMPSON, SONS & CO.,

who are the sole agents for the sale of

WM. SIMPSON & SONS' PRINTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1874.

No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. M. WHITTEMORE & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

W. M. WHITTEMORE.
EDWARD WASHBURN.

The undersigned will continue his bond, stock, and gold business at No. 53 Exchange place.

W. M. WHITTEMORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WASHBURN & THAYER, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD WASHBURN.
NATHAN THAYER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF LEONARD, SHELDON, & FOSTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON.
W. H. FOSTER.
G. R. HOWELL.

The business of the house will be continued as heretofore under the style of LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.

W. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON.
G. R. HOWELL.

Mr. W. H. FOSTER having accepted the Presidency of the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, will hereafter be found at the office of that Company, No. 224 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of KINGSBURY, ABBOTT, GAY & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation, and the business of said firm will be settled by E. B. ABBOTT and JOHN A. KINGSBURY, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation. Jan. 1, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KINGSBURY, }
EDWIN B. ABBOTT, } General
JOHN W. GAY, } Partners.
ALEXANDER HULETT, }
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, } Special
JOHN A. KINGSBURY, } Partners.

The books of K. A. G. & CO. will be found at the Office of KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & HULETT, 554 Broadway.

OFFICE OF MASON, COX & SMITH, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 4 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. KENYON COX, FORMERLY OF THE firm of ROBINSON, COX & CO., and more recently of KENYON, COX & CO., bankers, of this City, has this day become a general partner in our firm.

MASON, COX & SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D'WOLF & PARSONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. B. D'WOLF.
WM. PARSONS.

WM. B. D'WOLF continues the business in his own name.

WM. B. D'WOLF.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD HEATH THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of JOHN GRAY & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name of JOHN GRAY & CO.

JOHN GRAY.
WILLIAM A. GRAY.
EDWARD C. GRAY.

No. 64 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of F. W. GILLEY, Jr. & CO. for the transaction of a commission business in railway stocks, bonds, &c., at the New-York Stock Exchange.

F. W. GILLEY, Jr.
E. S. GILLEY.
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
Special Partner.

No. 64 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF GILLEY & GERMOND is this day dissolved by limitation. F. W. GILLEY, Jr., will sign in liquidation.

F. W. GILLEY, Jr.
H. S. GERMOND.
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
Special Partner.

OFFICE OF FEARING & DELLINGER, No. 22 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of FEARING & DELLINGER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

C. F. FEARING,
E. DELLINGER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between GAMBLING & BARTON, house-painters and decorators, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will hereafter be continued at No. 126 Park av., by WILLIAM M. GAMBLING, who is alone authorized to settle outstanding affairs of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
WM. M. GAMBLING,
WM. B. BARTON.

OFFICE OF WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of WORDEN & LEVERICH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

DANIEL T. WORDEN,
JAMES H. LEVERICH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of DEAS & ELLIOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either party will sign in liquidation.

Z. C. DEAS,
R. S. ELLIOTT.

THE FIRM OF E. H. BIEDERMANN & COMPANY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ERNST H. BIEDERMANN,
JACOB RUBINO.

DEC. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us, as partner, Mr. HECTOR CHAUVITEAU. We will continue the commission business in stocks and gold, under the firm name of HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.

HONE & NICHOLAS.

MR. GEORGE FOX RETIRES FROM OUR FIRM and his interest ceases from this date.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL D. CRAIG RETIRES FROM our firm from this date.

DAVIDSON & JONES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. MARTIN BATES, Jr., IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a partner in our firm.

MARTIN BATES, Jr., & CO.

GEORGE H. SCHINZEL, WILLIAM KOCH, ERNEST TIETZEL, and GEORGE F. SCHUNEMANN have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

JAN. 1, 1874.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.

MR. JOHN T. PULTZ IS FROM THIS date admitted as a partner in our house.

L. M. BATES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WILLIAMS & PRENTICE, No. 38 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF WILLIAMS & PRENTICE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,)
C. P. WILLIAMS,
N. S. PRENTICE.

The undersigned will continue the stock, gold, and bond brokerage business at No. 44 Broad st.

C. P. WILLIAMS,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of PRENTICE BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, gold, and bonds, at No. 36 New and No. 38 Broad sts.

N. S. PRENTICE,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
H. PRENTICE,
Member of Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of E. W. McGINNIS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. McGINNIS,
F. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned successors to Dean, McGinnis & Co. have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of McGINNIS BROS. & FEARING, as bankers, brokers, and general commission merchants. Office No. 30 Broad st.

E. W. McGINNIS,
JNO. McGINNIS, Jr.,
C. F. FEARING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF HAYS & DRAKE, formed by the undersigned under the laws of the State of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1873, for the carrying on of the business of General Stock Brokerage in the City, County, and State of New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Either of the General Partners will sign in liquidation. JACOB HAYS, SIMEON J. DRAKE, General Partners. DE WITT C. HAYS, Special Partner.

The business will hereafter be continued by SIMEON J. DRAKE, JACOB HAYS remaining as special partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

JOSEPH LEA & CO., Nos. 128 AND 130 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1873.

BY NOTIFICATION OF THE SENIOR partner, and by mutual consent, the firm of JOSEPH LEA & CO., Philadelphia, and of J. & J. T. LEA & CO., New-York, are this day dissolved. The business will be settled by any of the partners, signing only in liquidation for the respective firms.

JOSEPH LEA.
JAMES McCARTER.
JOHN W. FRALEY.
JOSEPH T. LEA.
EDWARD B. SMITH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF PLANT & BOYD, expiring by limitation this day, is dissolved. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.—Dated 31st December, 1873.

JOHN R. PLATT.
EDWARD A. BOYD.

The undersigned will hereafter continue the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Platt & Boyd, at Nos. 79 and 81 Murray st., New-York.—Dated 31st December, 1873.

EDWARD. A. BOYD,
Successor to Platt & Boyd.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LEWIS AUDENREID & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of LEWIS AUDENREID. The business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

(Signed.) G. H. POTTS, F. A. POTTS, No. 110 Broadway; WM. G. AUDENREID, No. 131 South 2d st., Philadelphia; ADDISON CHILD, No. 14 Kilby st., Boston.

No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.

WILLIAM B. MEEKER,
Late Cashier Bank of New-York.
DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEVERICH,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

THE FIRM OF J. DAVID & CO., COMPOSED of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either party has the right to collect the debts of the firm.

Jan. 2, 1874.
J. DAVID.
A. LESSER.

The undersigned will continue the business under the firm of J. DAVID, at the old place, No. 1?9 Church st.

(Signed,) J. DAVID.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of B. G. SMITH, Jr., & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general stock commission business at No. 29 Broad st.

B. G. SMITH, Jr.,
C. H. SMITH.

THE DRY-GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS of the late firms of JOSEPH LEA & CO., Philadelphia, and J. & J. T. LEA & CO., New-York, will be continued at their old stands by JOSEPH LEA and JAMES McCARTER, under the firm names as follows: JOSEPH LEA & CO., at Nos. 128 and 130 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

LEA & McCARTER, at No. 104 Worth st., New-York.

MR. SAMUEL NEUSTADT, WHO INTENDS IN the course of this year to establish himself in the banking business at Frankfort-on-the-Main, retires from our firm this day. We have granted powers of attorney to Messrs SIGMUND NEUSTADT and BERNHARD MAINZER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS JENKINS in our Boston and New-York firms ceases this day.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

JAN. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

H. S. GERMOND, MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, will continue the commission business on his own account, at the office of Messrs. GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.

A boarding and day school for males and females. Number limited and select. Every branch, including French, German, Music, Drawing, and Painting, receives special attention.

Direct access by railroad. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. Next session commences Jan. 6, 1874.

S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, NYACK, on Hudson.

The SPRING SESSION of twenty-two weeks opens MONDAY, Jan. 5. PRICES REDUCED to meet the demands of the times. Address

L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PAINES' BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 33d st.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs, English branches, twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies' department, day and evening.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, as above.

MRS. M. S. PARK'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

A COMPETENT TEACHER IN ARITHMETIC and Latin wanted three hours a day. Call at No. 52 West 54th st.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 28th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway, corner 29th st., New-York.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

Rooms, en suite for families, handsomely furnished. The cuisine unsurpassed; baths and superior laundry. Single rooms, with board, $21 to $25 per week. The hotel has recently been enlarged and refurnished at great expense, making it, altogether, a desirable and beautiful home. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., has to offer for the rest of the Winter (for account of present occupants, desirous of disposing of same,) a fine suite, suitable for a large family, or would divide it and offer in two smaller suites, with private tables.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,

East 20th st.—Very pleasant suite of three rooms on second, and one of two rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties. House extra width; location unexceptionable.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.,

Near Madison square.—Large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with first-class board, private family; terms reasonable.

TWENTY-THIRD ST. — CORNER ALCOVE room for gentleman and wife; also nice room for gentleman; first-class board. No. 200 West 23d st.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and alcove, third floor front; also, hall room, together or separate, with board; references.

TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD; also one on fourth floor, $10. Call at No. 21 West 31st st.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—VERY HANDSOME rooms to let on second floor, with first class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET SEVERAL rooms, with or without board; every comfort. No. 265 4th av., corner of 21st st.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms to let; hotel table.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., can be found a large number of reliable servants.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is very neat and orderly, and a first-class waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID; WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman; very respectable; very experienced chamber-maid; good waitress; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her business in all its branches; can bone, lard, prepare and cook meats, fish, game, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; first-class recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable, and very good cook; meats, game, poultry, soups; good pastry cook and baker; lived in the best families, City and country; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASSIST in Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; has the very best testimonials for honesty, sobriety; neat and obliging; good cook, excellent laundress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, including boning and larding and all kinds of pastry; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH City reference; understands how to do work well, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; wants a steady, home-like place more than high wages. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands her business thoroughly; is competent to take charge of a first-class kitchen. Call at or address No. 417 East 15th st., Room No. 18.

COOK.—BY A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR boarding-house, with the best City reference; one who is capable of getting up dinners to order. Call at No. 15 Madison st., Room No. 6.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-ENGLAND girl, neat, industrious, obliging, for general work in a small family; is a good cook, laundress, &c.; wants a place where a thorough servant is appreciated and can have a comfortable home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, for general work, or chamber-work and waiting; has three years' references from last place; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to leave the City. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LINDQUIST'S SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE.—Swedish servants for all positions; also, French, German, and English, male and female, constantly on hand. No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly-recommended and experienced nurse for infants, growing children, sick or invalids; over two years in her last place, eleven years before; both ladies recommend her in the highest terms; the last says that she took entire charge of her three children, and gave entire satisfaction; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WET NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH MARRIED WOMAN; is strong and healthy; has a full breast of milk; will come for small wages; references. Call for three days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A LAWYER, LATE A UNITED STATES Consul, desires a position with a respectable law firm as assistant in the office, or to attend to chamber business. Can command some practice, and give good City reference. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City reference. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A MAN WHO CAN BE RECOMMENDED as a trustworthy, obliging, and active waiter; Protestant. Address E. W., Box No. 27 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom, and good, steady driver; understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., or Coachman, at Mr. Brewster's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, who can do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse, &c.; also take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman or groom; can give the best of City reference. Call or address A. M., care of J. C. Ham, No. 20 East 4th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; can milk and be generally useful; has some of the best references. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; first-class man; good address; four years' excellent City reference. Call or address B., No. 127 East 50th st., corner Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, REFERS TO his last employer, C. T. Cromwell, No. 34 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO DESIRES a situation, at moderate wages; is a good coachman and groom; also understands gardening, milking, taking care of cattle, poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c., HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a man and wife; man can do farm-work, take care of cattle and horses, drive, milk, &c.; wife all branches of house-work; is a good cook and laundress; well recommended; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; VERY best four year's testimonials in the City; family seen; he understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; is a thorough waiter in all its parts; sober, honest, trustworthy, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BODY SERVANT OR waiter in a small, private family, by a young Englishman; good experience in both capacities; good reference given. Address C. T., Box No. 20 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who has already a slight knowledge of the language. Lessons evenings. One residing on the west side of the City preferred. Please address I. L. L., Box No. 3,658 Post Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1874.

COMMITTEE:

W. A. FRENCH, No. 210 Fulton st.
J. CHALMERS, No. 79 Varick st.
D. H. ANDREWS, No. 54 Wall st.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, No. 106 Broadway.
E. HOWLAND, No. 13 Moore st.
R. MILLIKEN, No. 119 Franklin st.
FRANK McCOY, No. 170 Water st.
J. G. BERT, No. 191 Pearl st.
R. THOMAS, No. 19 Broad st.
S. B. HYATT, No. 94 East 10th st.
C. S. BROWN, No. 269 8th av.
L. B. BELL, No. 155 Leroy st.
T. L. CAMERDEN, No. 101 Wall st.
R. S. FERGUSON, No. 28 Bowery.
F. MUNN, No. 26 Exchange place.
G. W. RAND, No. 1,456 Broadway.
J. H. HARRISON, No. 83 Leonard st.
W. B. LEAVITT, Clinton Hall.
E. B. HORTON, Jr., No. 44 Cliff st.
W. MOORES, No. 812 5th st.
W. D. COUGHTRY, No. 112 Broadway.
E. L. NICOLL, No. 462 Broadway.
O. G. BARTON, No. 346 Broadway.
J. E. CAMERDEN, No. 150 Front st.
B. DOMINICK, No. 34 Broad st.
C. T. THOMPSON, No. 1,454 Broadway.
D. CHAUNCEY, No. 16 Nassau st.
A. G. HAGEDOM, No. 61 Worth st.
S. V. STRATTON, No. 28 East 21st st.
C. WOLFE, No. 713 5th av.
R. M. WEED, No. 184 Front st.
J. H. ISELIN, No. 339 Canal st.
H. S. STEELE, No. 106 Broadway.
BENJAMIN PARR, No. 4 State st.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, No. 76 Cedar st.

The Boxes will be sold by auction at the armory of the regiment, on SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS' MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.

Overture, Scherzo, Intermezzo, Nocturne, Wedding March, } "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mendelssohn
Aria, "In diesen heil'gen Hallen"..........Mozart

MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.

(a) Canzonetta,..........Luebeck
(b) Tre Giorni,..........Pergolese

MR. LOUIS LUEBECK.

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2..........Liszt
Overture, "Leonore," No. 3..........Beethoven
Traeumerei..........Schumann
Fantasia for Harp..........Parish Alvars

MR. A. LOCKWOOD.

Air, "O Ruddier than the Cherry"..........Haendel

MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY.

Scherzo, "La Reine Mab, ou la Fée des Songes"..Berlioz
Overture, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

At the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
JOHN DE BONAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3,

The great emotional drama,
DADDY HARDACRE.

Daddy Hardacre..........EDWARD COLEMAN

GRAND OLIO,

In which the celebrated prima donna,
Mme. HERMINIE,
will make her first appearance in America, in a grand aria.

Prof. HILL,
in his inimitable description of
THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

To conclude with
TOODLES.

Toodles..........JOHN DE BONAY

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

OPENS AT 7:15. CURTAIN RISES AT 8 O'CLOCK.

GABRIEL | Splendid triumph of GABRIEL GRUB. | GRUB
GABRIEL | Galaxy of Stars. The Amazing Majiltons and Raynors. The beautiful wire volante artist, Mlle. Louise Boushell. The wonderful Prof. Nelson and Sons. The celebrated Charles and Carrie Austin in their lightning drill. | GRUB
GABRIEL | Every Night. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. | GRUB
GABRIEL | Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 30 cents; reserved seats, balcony or orchestra, $1. | GRUB

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

The Young Men's Christian Association have arranged with

MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR,

Secretary Royal Astronomical Society of London,
for a course of
SIX LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, viz:

Jan. 8.—"The Sun."
Jan. 15.—"The Sun's Family of Planets."
Jan. 17.—"Comets and Meteors."
Jan. 19.—"The Moon."
Jan. 20.—"Wonders of the Star Depths."
Jan. 22.—"Birth and Growth of the Solar System."

Doors open at 7. Lectures commence at 8. The lectures will be illustrated with a large number of photographs, pictures, and diagrams specially prepared for Mr. Proctor. Tickets for the course, with reserved seat, $4. For sale at Gurley's, 4th av., corner 23d st., Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

Wieniawski--Maurel.

MAUREL—WIENIAWSKI.

Grand classical and popular concerts,
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 6 and 9, and
GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 2.

Miss IDA ROSBURGH,
Miss JENNIE BULL,
M. LEON REMBRILINSKI,
and other well-known artists.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Sale of seats will commence Saturday morning at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
(Next door to Delmonico's.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT AND POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of music and foreign languages, by the most eminent Professors, at moderate prices.

Pupils may begin at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAGIC AND LAUGHING GAS

At Robinson Hall, 16th st. Five evenings only, from Tuesday, Dec. 30, to Saturday, Jan. 3, Prof. HARTZ will perform all his choicest MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, including the wonderful INDIAN BOX and BASKET TRICKS. Dr. COLTON will close each entertainment with A GRAND EXHIBITION of LAUGHING GAS. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Children 25 cents. Reserved seats at Mr. Hartz's only store, 850 Broadway.

Cercle Francais De L'Harmonie.

ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Tickets and boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713, and A. Flauraud's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Members' Course.
THIS EVENING,
PAUL DU CHAILLU'S
great lecture on
THE LAND OF THE DWARFS.
Admission, 50 cents.

GILMORE'S

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND. SIXTY-FIVE MUSICIANS, Every SATURDAY NIGHT, (8 o'clock.)
ARMORY, 14th st., near 6th av.
Splendidly decorated; holds 10,000 people.
Admission 50 cents. Packages of ten tickets, $4.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1874, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at R. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER NEW and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and sold on installments very low during the holidays. Beautiful carved Piano, cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $180; one do., perfect order $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

A $900 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD agraffe Piano-forte; also Piano and Stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

FOURTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 1:30,
FOURTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM..........PROPRIETOR

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.	LAST WEEK	POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.	LAST WEEK	AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 3.	LAST WEEK	CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 3.
DOUBLE CIRCUS AT 2 AND 8.	LAST WEEK	DOUBLE CIRCUS AT 2 AND 8.
NEW FEATURES DAILY.	LAST WEEK	NEW FEATURES DAILY.
MONS. KENNEBEL'S CAVALRY.	LAST WEEK	MONS. KENNEBEL'S CAVALRY.
TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.	LAST WEEK	TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.
FIVE HUNDRED WILD BEASTS.	LAST WEEK	FIVE HUNDRED WILD BEASTS.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.	LAST WEEK	ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER 9, 25 CENTS.	LAST WEEK	CHILDREN UNDER 9, 25 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

SPECIE PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

There will be TWO MATINEES this week; a Grand Afternoon Performance THIS (NEW-YEAR'S) DAY and the regular SATURDAY MATINEE, each commencing at 1:30 o'clock. Seats may be secured.

SIXTH WEEK
of
G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Christmas Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the LEADING METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

POPULAR PRICES.
BALCONY $1. DRESS CIRCLE, 50c. GALLERY, 25c.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as
KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERYTHING NEW. NEW SCENES. NEW EFFECTS.

Read what the New-York *Herald* says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."

In active preparation a new play, by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, (author of "Article 47," and other successful plays,) entitled:

LA FEMME DE FEU

in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the Music Store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., corner Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
PARRICIDE.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY
at 1:30 o'clock,
SPECIAL PARRICIDE MATINEE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2,
LAST NIGHT OF PARRICIDE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30,
LAST TIME OF PARRICIDE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 3, change of bill. First time in three years of MAN AND WIFE. Début of Miss ADA DYAS; first appearance this season of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, and TUESDAY, 6th, MAN AND WIFE, only times. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, SARATOGA. Elaborate revival.

P. T. BARNUM'S CLOSING WEEK.

Rink—3d av. and 63d st.

RINK | THE GREAT MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 3. DOUBLE CIRCUS AT 2 AND 8. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER NINE, 25 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS. | RINK

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

TENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30

will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled

A MAN OF HONOR.

All the principal members of the company.
Scenery and appointments entirely new.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE.)
FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.

EVENING	AFTERNOON
AT 8.	AT 2.
E. L. DAVENPORT as BILL SYKES, in OLIVER TWIST.	LAST TIME of the Oriental Spectacle of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR, with all the specialties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

VOKES | BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, COSTUMES, LIGHTS, EFFECTS, TRANSFORMATION, TABLEAU, SONGS, DANCES, NEW FEATURES.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

GILMORE'S

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND. SIXTY-FIVE MUSICIANS. Every SATURDAY NIGHT, (8 o'clock.)

ARMORY, 14th st., near 6th av.

Splendidly decorated; holds 10,000 people.

Admission 50 cents. Packages of ten tickets, $4.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," SATURDAY EVENING, Tammany Building, East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M., Jan. 3, 1874. "Happy New Year." "Come and see me."

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON,
No. 51 East 4th st.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY GIVE A concert for the benefit of Morning Star and Tabernacle Sabbath-schools, FRIDAY EVENING, in Thirty-fourth Street M. E. Tabernacle, between 7th and 8th avs. Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the people, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Jan. 3, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, Maine, on "Mollusks," being the second of a series of four on "Natural History." Tickets can be procured at the office of the Cooper Union and at the bookstores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES. No. 18 Cooper Union.—Ladies P. M. course on Natural Science, Art and History, recommences Jan. 3 at 3:30 o'clock. ADRIAN J. EBELL, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—HARVEY B. STREETER and GRISWOLD DENISON, plaintiffs, against ROBERT SHANNON, Thomas Whittaker, William Metcalf and Ann Hughes, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

JAS. K. AVERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d12-law6wF* No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

NEW-YEAR'S CELEBRATION.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FESTIVITIES IN THIS CITY AND VICINITY—THE DAY AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The celebration of New-Year's Day was in accordance with the old traditions. All the observances of the time were strictly adhered to, and it would assuredly appear that the apprehensions which exist relative to their lapsing into desuetude have but slight foundation. In the first place, the chimes of the several churches of the City "rang out the old, rang in the new," in the customary fashion, and then was turned over that "new leaf," which, doubtless, will have manifold blots upon its surface by the time the newly-born year is about to make way for its successor. The services at the several churches were, of course, becoming the solemnity of the occasion. After these fitting religious observances, the social rites proper to the festival assumed absolute sway. These same rights might fairly indicate that there were more rejoicings for the advent of the new year than poignant regrets for the one which had just died out. After all, with our elaborate celebration of this great festival, are we not of those people who are disposed to "welcome the coming, speed the parting, guest?" If so, the welcome was at least of a generous kind, and the hospitalities of the occasion were dispensed with wide impartiality. Everybody was the welcome guest of everybody else, and the ladies of the several households were the beneficent sovereigns of pleasant domestic realms, wherein the one object was to make all the subjects of their sway completely happy. There were, however, but few outings yesterday, for the New Year belied his worst promises, and instead of icicles and snow and a crisp atmosphere and a clear sky bearing him company, he was begrimed with slush, and rendered otherwise unlovely by disagreeable surroundings. Therefore there was no skating on the parks, and but few promenaders in any of the places of public resort. The visitation of friends, or friend's friends, however, went on bravely all the time, and old friendships were renewed, and new ties established. But the pleasures of the festival were not altogether confined to private households. The public institutions took their share in the generous activities of the day, and provision for the wants of those who most need sympathy was made more acceptable by additional cheer. In Brooklyn and Jersey City, the observances of the festival were in all respects kindred to those in New-York, and in all cases the day appears to have been devoted to kindly interchanges of friendship, and pleasant social amenities.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

At the various hospitals and charitable institutions the day passed off very quietly. Beyond the usual New-Year's dinner and congratulatory visits from friends and patrons, little occurred to mark the incoming of 1874. The little patients of the Hospital for Crippled Children, Lexington avenue and Forty-second street, were treated to candies and other delicacies, and given their New-Year's dinner at an early hour in the afternoon. During the past year over 250 indoor and 4,500 outdoor cases have been treated by the officers of this institution, at a cost of over $40,000. The hospital has been pronounced by Miss Emily Faithfull the most perfect establishment of the kind in the world. At the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, a bountiful dinner was provided for the inmates, 75 in number. The hospital during 1873 treated over 650 cases, at a cost of not less than $25,000. At the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, the 200 children, after partaking of an excellent dinner, marched in procession to the residence of the President, Mr. Meyer Stern, where they paid their respects to that gentleman, and then proceeded to that of Mrs. Max Hertzog, President of the Ladies' Sewing Society, where the same ceremony was repeated. The infant inmates of the New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, received the New-Year dinner at the usual hour. One thousand children, many of them only a few hours old, have been received and cared for by this noble institution during the year past. The Mount Sinai Hospital, Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, observed the day by a dinner of turkey, chicken, and other delicacies of the season, to its eighty inmates. The number of cases treated during the year may be summed up as follows: Indoor relief, 800; out-door relief, 2,000; discharged, cured, 426; discharged, improved, 276; all this at a total cost of $31,000. At the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Fiftieth street, dinner was served to 320 patients. The religious services for the occasion were held on New-Year's Eve. The work accomplished during the past twelve months has been fully equal to that of any previous year. At the Woman's Hospital, Fiftieth street and Fourth avenue, the customary New-Year's dinner was the only marked feature of the day. Four hundred in-door and 1,000 out-door cases have been treated by this institution during 1873. A new addition to the main building, to cost $150,000, is in process of erection, and will, when completed, double the working capacity of the institution.

AT THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

On Blackwell's Island the day passed much the same as usual, except that the prisoners were not required to do any labor, and that the patients at the Charity Hospital were treated to a sumptuous dinner of poultry. At the Hospital Dr. McDonald and Mr. Wm. Jerolomon superintended the distribution of 1,000 pounds of poultry to the patients, of whom there are 766. The dinner was served at noon. Last night a ball was given for the benefit of the inmates, and those who were able to leave their wards enjoyed it heartily. This evening the usual Friday evening concert will take place. At the Penitentiary the usual dinner was served, and the usual congratulations extended. At the Almshouse, Workhouse, and the Lunatic Asylum nothing to break the usual routine of the regulations was observed, with the single exception of "no work." The boys and girls of the House of Refuge had a day of enjoyment yesterday. Services took place in the various schools. The boys of the first division rendered a programme consisting of music, recitations, and addresses. This evening Rev. Geo. J. Mingins will give before the children the third of his course of lectures in the chapel of the house. The subject will be "Rambles About Town," and the boys anticipate a good time. There are at present in the institution 470 boys and 100 girls. After the exercises the children were treated to an excellent dinner of meat, poultry, fruit, &c.

AT THE PARKS.

At the Central Park there was no skating, and that, of course, made a wonderful difference in the size of the crowds frequenting it yesterday. The cars, too, during the earlier hours, displaying no symbol to indicate that the ball was up, were in an abnormal state of comparative vacity—there was room for all the passengers to be seated. The beauties of nature and art were not adorned with the glittering icicles that on most New Year's Days inspire the frigid admiration of beholders. The visitors were evidently more bent on using the Park as a thoroughfare, than as a place of any but the most limited sojourn. The study of natural history, however, proved a sufficient attraction to delay some as they circulated through the breezy precincts, which in Summer days, under shady foliage, are the scenes of such pleasant saunterings. The latest additions to the menagerie, the diminitive but beautiful Kerry cattle and Shetland ponies were, especial objects of encomium. At the other parks the entire absence of anything whatever going on, and the thaw, which made them considerably more comfortless than the streets, led to their complete desertion. The "lungs" of the City were certainly less patronized yesterday than its arteries, the streets and avenues, where a healthy tide of life pulsed all day and till late in the evening.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

There was nothing to make yesterday observable as a "red-letter day" in the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. A number of visitors surrounded Capt. Waugh, importuning him for admission on various pretenses. THE TIMES reporter was told to "pass in," but there was nothing to communicate to newspaper men. Everything about looked cold and cheerless, and though it was dinner hour there was no indication of any unusual bustle in the culinary department. On approaching the Arapiles, a perceptible odor of roast fowl filled the surrounding atmosphere, and through the open ports could be seen the men seated at dinner. The coal barge still remains in front of the dock gate. On board the Juniata and Ossipee the day passed off quietly. The Frolic steamed up from the Battery in the early morning and moored in the cob dock. Double sentinels still guard the dock in front of the monitor Roanoke.

AT THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

There was no special demonstration of any kind at the Sailors' Snug Harbor at Staten Island yesterday. At 12 o'clock the inmates sat down to a substantial dinner of roast beef and vegetables; beyond this, except a general remittance of the "taboo," there was no incident to mark the day. "Taboo" means temporary confinement within the boundaries of the institution. Whenever any one of the old "salts" becomes refractory, he is "tabooed" for a certain length of time, proportioned to the enormity of the offense. To be "tabooed" is very galling to them, because in all other respects the inmates of the harbor have all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the guests of a first-class hotel. They can come and go as they list, and work or not, as they please, and, better than all, have no bills to pay at the end of the week. Yesterday, the Governor, Mr. Melville, went through the several dining-halls and made an appropriate speech in each. The Governor told THE TIMES reporter that the cases of breach of discipline were never of a flagrant character, and that for the most part they consisted in the boarders coming home "half-seas over," or in some whimsical exhibition of temper.

There are now 422 old sailors in the harbor, the last of whom arrived yesterday. During the year 1873, 75 were admitted, and 37 died. There are usually from 60 to 80 on the sick list, and 38 of them are blind. The oldest resident went there in 1834, and in the coming September, if alive, will have been there forty years. Some of them are in receipt of pensions from the Government, and most all of them work regularly at making mats and baskets and little ships. Of the two first-named articles they sell about $25,000 worth a year. The material of which they are made costs them about $2,000. Governor Milville has made some important and beneficial improvements and repairs during the past year, and says that everything connected with the institution is in a satisfactory condition.

IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Those who advised the Mayor to hold a levee on New-Year's Day gave him evil counsel—counsel which resulted in showing the utter decline of public confidence in his administration. At noon the Chief Magistrate ascended the circular stairs leading to the Governor's Room, the approaches to which were guarded by a posse of Police, under command of Capt. Cleary. The officers evidently anticipated a rush of the populace to shake the right hand of the Mayor; but they were ludicrously mistaken. The desks and bulky ledgers of the Assessment Bureau which have, for the want of more appropriate quarters, encumbered the Municipal portrait gallery, were removed by heavy porters, so as to enable the successor of Oakey Hall to receive a New-Year's greeting from a mighty multitude; but the multitude did not come. In their stead, Police Commissioner "Hank" Smith and Superintendent Matsell appeared, the former taking, without audible instructions, the post of honor on the right hand of Mr. Havemeyer and the latter the left. Thus grouped, the Commissioners of Docks made New Year's obeisance to the Mayor. Then Prof. Chandler, of the Board of Health, paid his respects. Alderman Morris came next, and when he retired two pretty children led by a gentleman whose name was not given wished the Mayor "a happy New Year and a great many of them," and the Mayor kissed the prattlers. Another relief to the monotonous scene was furnished by a middle-aged, seedily-attired individual, who approached the Mayor and said: "I hope you will see many returns of the day. I came to take a glass of wine with you, Mr. Mayor." The Mayor shook his head and then shook the visitor's hands. There was no wine or liquor of any kind in the room, and even water was an inaccessible luxury. A dry laugh ensued, during which the wine-man retired. While old Trinity's clock was striking "1," Alderman Morris looked at his watch and exclaimed "time." The announcement was evidently welcome to the Mayor, for he rushed from the dreary scene to his office below. Before he reached the door, however, Aldermen Billings and Van Schaick, Commissioners Wheeler and Howe, and Commissioner Stern wished him a happy New Year. The Mayor, Commissioner "Hank" Smith, and Superintendent Matsell then entered a carriage and the trio were rapidly driven up town.

IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Mr. Wm. C. Conner, the new Sheriff, received his friends, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, in his office in the new Court-house. Tables bountifully supplied with refreshments were spread in the rooms, and hundreds of callers rushed in and partook of the hospitality. Among the visitors were Judge Lawrence, Col. Dunlap, John Morrissey, and nearly all the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Immediately before the reception the new Warden of the County Jail, Wm. Dunham, and the new Under Sheriff, John T. Cumming, together with the following Deputy Sheriffs, were sworn into office: Patrick Couglin, Thos. Kerrigan, Wm. Baird, Charles E. Simms, Mark Lanigan, Wm. H. Burns, Diederick G. Gale, Thos. Sheills, Thos. F. Bourke, Charles McNulty, James Carraher, John Tyler Kelly, Bernard Gilligan, Michael McNally, Peter Radly, Charles W. Upham, W. H. Carroll, Patrick Carroll, Henry New, Martin J. Keese, Wm. Henry, Jas. Fay, Aaron Aarons, Charles A. Brown, and Wm. H. Quincy. In the morning Sheriff Conner took formal charge of the prisoners in the County Jail. During the reception the Sheriff's office presented a dilapidated condition. All the chandeliers and gas-fixtures were removed on Wednesday, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, but it is said that Mr. Conner will take steps to compel the County to supply light to his department.

IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Mr. Wm. Walsh, the new County Clerk, held a levee in his office, yesterday. A large number of persons, the majority representing the Tammany organization, called upon him. In the morning Mr. Walsh appointed Wm. Sinclair Chambers' Clerk, in place of Richard C. Beamish, resigned. Mr. Beamish has held the office for the past twenty years.

AT THE HARBOR FORTS.

The garrisons on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands passed the day in the usual routine manner. There was no parade, except the usual guard mounting, nor any festivity to indicate the opening of the new year. A number of the men had been given passes, and went to visit their friends in this City and Brooklyn.

AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Two hundred and sixty emigrants were provided with a substantial breakfast of coffee, bread, butter, and cheese at the Castle Garden yesterday morning. It was expected that in the evening the number would be increased, and so it happened. Over 300 were provided with dinner in the afternoon. Of the passengers by the two vessels which arrived on the 31st ultimo none remained under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration. Those who were the recipients of the Commissioners' bounty were principally of the laboring class, and looked, as they drooped over the stoves in the large rotunda, miserable and wretched. Their wants were properly attended to, and the meals served up in good style by Messrs. McQuade and Thompson, the officers in charge of that department.

THE DAY AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans the festivities inaugurated on New-Year's eve were continued yesterday, consisting principally of soirées and other entertainments and amusements under the auspices of the different clubs and societies. At Liederkranz Hall a children's festival was given yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Liederkranz Society, which was an interesting affair and fully enjoyed by the participants, by the adults as well as the little ones. The German Women's Aid Society of the First Ward gave its third annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, the proceeds of which will go to the German Hospital Fund. The German theatres and other places of amusement were attended by numerous audiences, and special holiday performances took place. Most of these public places of resort were yet in their holiday attire of Christmas decorations. At the Germania Theatre a matinée performance was given, which attracted a large audience.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Very few people had retired to rest in Brooklyn when the new year was born. In the principal Methodist and Protestant Episcopal Churches "watch-night" services were held and largely attended. At midnight the city resounded with the clanging of bells and the silvery music made by hundreds of chimes ringing the old year out and the new year in. Thousands of people were in the streets making merry over the birth of 1874. In St. Ann's on the Heights, the watch-night services, which commenced at 11:30 P. M., were very impressive. A vast congregation had gathered in the church. A few minutes before 12 all knelt and remained in silent prayer until the tolling of the midnight hour announced the birth of the new year. As the last solemn stroke of the bell ceased to resound through the church the chimes rang out a merry New-Year's peal, and the magnificent choir burst forth with Mozart's grand anthem "Glory to God in the Highest." In the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church a prayer-meeting was held, and a sermon preached by Rev. A. S. Hunt. Services were also held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Gallatin place. In the Roman Catholic churches services were held as on Sunday, the feast of the circumcision being a "holiday of obligation." In the matter of New-Year's calls, to judge from the appearance of the streets, there must have been a large number of "tables set." The ladies were conspicuous by their absence from the principal thoroughfares, while one was jostled at every step by the young gentleman in lavender kids and white vest, who, having made up his mind to make at least a hundred calls, was, with a just appreciation of the value of time, hurrying through his self-imposed task at break-neck speed. The retiring and incoming Mayors received their friends from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. Most of the heads of departments paid their respects to the new Mayor, but as there was no "table spread," the small-fry politicians did not attend in force. In the various charitable institutions, and at the County Jail, the ordinary discipline was relaxed and the inmates treated to a New-Year's dinner.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

The Church of the Reformation, on Gates avenue, Brooklyn, was the scene of a festive gathering of the children of the Sunday-school and congregation. An immense Christmas-tree, extending from the chancel floor to the roof, had yet to be despoiled of its precious treasures, and a subdued eagerness was visible on every small face. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Bacchus, recently appointed to the parish, addressed an appropriate discourse to the children, after which the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Butler, performed some select pieces. The distribution of the gifts then took place, and as each name was called the recipient moved forward with an elastic step and joyous face, which told of the pleasure in the young heart—a pleasure which was participated in by all present. The proceedings terminated with prayer and benediction.

MR. BEECHER'S VISITORS.

Yesterday at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's residence, on Columbia Heights, there was a continuous stream of visitors from 11 o'clock until 6 in the evening. Mr. Beecher, with some of the members of the family, remained in the drawing-room and cordially greeted the visitors. There were no arrangements made for refreshments, and Mr. Beecher said that it was unnecessary. It was understood by the members of his congregation that temperance should be observed. The apartment in which Mr. Beecher received his guests was beautifully decorated with rare paintings, entwined with evergreens. The visitors included many members of Rev. Dr. Budington's church. Mr. Beecher remarked that in June last he was sixty-one years of age, and his life all through had been remarkable. In three or four years he believed that he would be held in greater esteem by the masses. During the day over 800 people had called, and he felt wearied. It was pleasant though, to him, to receive the congratulations of so large a number of friends. The notice on the door was, "Welcome to all; come in—don't ring the bell." Between the hours of 11 and 6 P. M. a stream of carriages occupied Columbia Heights, and throughout the day Mr. Beecher was kept exceedingly busy receiving the congratulations of his friends.

THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The observance of New-Year's day throughout the State of New-Jersey was as general, perhaps, as in any other section. Watch services were held in most of the Methodist churches, and a chorus of chiming church bells signaled the entry of the new year. Upon the rivers the boatmen enunciated their welcome to the new year in responsive blowing at midnight of boat whistles, while in the cities, at the same unseemly hour, there were shouting crowds upon the streets and in the saloons, and frequent sounds of pistol shots joined in the medley of noisy devices that ushered in 1874. At 10 o'clock the visiting thousands turned out upon the streets, and following a previously prepared memoranda of their various places of call, betook themselves to the parlors of their friends. In some residences intoxicating liquors were banished from the table of well selected dainties; but few ladies had the courage to withstand the custom of setting their tables with wines, and many gentlemen, who would deem it a disgrace to be under the influence of liquor on any other day of the year, might have been seen at dusk reeling to their homes, or somewhere else, utterly oblivious, it would seem, to the narrowness of the sidewalks or to the rights of others walking upon them.

So far the people of New-Jersey followed the custom of the people of almost every other State in the Union. At some points special entertainments were founded for the day. In Jersey City, the Liederkranz, attired in most fantastic style, sat up all night to see the New Year in, and spent the hours between 12 and 3 in the morning in serenading the members to their homes. Zaradatha Masons, a lodge composed mostly of gentlemen residing on the Heights, entertained their friends at their lodge-rooms last evening. The Orison McNeill Association, of Communipaw, visited their friends in a body. They provided themselves with twenty close carriages for their day's travels; and the news-boys of the city visited the Jersey City Theatre in the afternoon by invitation. Most of the public officials kept open house, while at all the charity institutions in the city tables were spread and the friends of the inmates handsomely entertained.

In Newark the Mayor and other officials had been in the habit of receiving at the City Hall. The custom was departed from yesterday, and they entertained their friends at their homes. The Newark *Morning Register* published yesterday, but, that its employes might have the entire day to themselves, will not publish to-day. The Young Men's Christian Association kept open house from 10 in the morning to 5 in the evening. Jubilee Gilmore last evening repeated his Christmas concert at the Rink. Besides regular performances at other places of entertainment, the Picaninnies, a troupe of the smallest artists in the world, gave a performance in the afternoon at Library Hall.

New-Brunswick was provided with a special New-Year attraction in the appearance of Miss Lucille Western at Masonic Hall last evening. There was a matinée coterie at Washington Hall, and Howard Division S. of T. selected the day for a public installation of officers.

In Elizabeth the Young Men's Association had a watch-meeting. In the evening a large number of citizens wended their way to the Common Council Chamber to witness the organization of the newly-elected Council and hear the message of the Mayor.

Of course business was generally suspended in all parts of the State.

AFFRAYS IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

During an altercation in the saloon No. 7 Elizabeth street, yesterday morning, Frederick Rehm, of No. 34 Pitt street, was struck on the head with a bottle and severely wounded by Martin Wild, of No. 7 Elizabeth street. Wild was arrested by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, and Rehm was taken to the Park Hospital.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning John J. Beard, aged nineteen, of No. 19 Pell street, and William Barker, nineteen years old, of No. 19 Catherine street, became involved in an altercation in the saloon No. 19 Pell street, when Barker drew a knife and stabbed Beard three times—once in the right leg and twice in the left thigh. Barker was arrested and Beard was sent to the Park Hospital.

James Rielly, of No. 536 East Eleventh street, and Thomas Rielly, of No. 511 East Eleventh street, had an altercation with an unknown man in Eleventh street, near Avenue A, yesterday. The unknown man drew a large clasp-knife and stabbed James Rielly in the left cheek and Thomas in the left hand, wounding them severely.

Louis Clarke, of No. 192 Canal street, and Patrick McLoughlin, of No. 89 Baxter street, became involved in a quarrel yesterday morning, at No. 191 Canal street, with Conrad Sherman, of No. 309 Broome street. Clarke received severe wounds under the left shoulder, Sherman stabbing him with a knife. McLoughlin was severely stabbed in the left breast and hand. Sherman was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

Officer James Devins, of the Third Precinct, was yesterday morning assaulted and brutally beaten in Mulberry street, by Martin and Francis Reynolds, of No. 121 Mulberry street, members of the notorious Reynolds family, who achieved such unenviable distinction during the draft riots. The Reynolds were assisted by John Doyle and James Gillespie, two other Sixth Ward roughs. Devins, though terribly beaten about the head, made a gallant fight and assistance coming to his rescue the four ruffians were apprehended. On their being arraigned before Judge Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, they were held for trial.

A fight took place in the lodging-room of the Fifth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning. John Murphy refused to make room for John McCarthy, another lodger, when McCarthy struck him in the face fracturing his jaw. McCarthy was held for trial at the Tombs.

OBSERVANCES IN OTHER CITIES.

PHILADELPHIA IMITATING NEW-YORK—HOSPITALITY AND FESTIVITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Unlike New-York and Washington, New-Year's Day has heretofore been considered in this city as an occasion of trivial import, and no attention has been paid to its general observance; but to-day has been a marked exception to the established rule, and throughout the city there has been a conspicuous tendency to hold the day as a close holiday. All the manufacturing establishments have suspended work, and in the lower sections of the city no business worthy of mention has been transacted. On Third street no bankers' offices were open. All the Exchanges, the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Exchange, and the Stock Boards have been closed, and throughout the city quietness has reigned supreme, except in the occasional processions of gayly-attired masqueraders, with bands of music, who wended their way through the streets. The principal thoroughfares have been crowded with promenaders, but amid the throng, day and night, intoxication has been a remarkable exception. The system of masquerading has never before formed a feature of the day's festivities, but to-day the amusement has been particularly noticeable. Not less than a dozen parties paraded during the day. Abounding hospitality has been everywhere observable, and in the city and the aristocratic suburb of Germantown calls have been the order. As a whole, the day has been remarkably pleasant, and the indications are that hereafter New-Year's Day will become accepted as a general holiday.

CELEBRATION AT KEY WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 1.—Emancipation Day was celebrated here to-day by a procession, with music and speeches.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT NEW-YORK FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

We give below a tabular statement of the number of arrivals at this port from foreign countries during the year just closed, classifying the vessels as to nationality and denomination. We also give the arrivals for 1872, for the sake of comparison. The large increase in the number of Norwegian, Italian, and Austrian vessels is due to the great demand for breadstuffs in Europe, most of which vessels arrived here in ballast. This table has been compiled, through the kind permission of Mr. Alfred Mabie, Chief Boarding Officer, from the official record of arrivals kept at the Government Barge Office:

Nationality.	Steamers. 1872.	Steamers. 1873.	Ships. 1872.	Ships. 1873.	Barks. 1872.	Barks. 1873.	Brigs. 1872.	Brigs. 1873.	Schooners. 1872.	Schooners. 1873.	Total. 1872.	Total. 1873.
American	201	214	175	178	355	402	497	546	848	985	2,076	2,275
British	506	597	194	142	509	493	618	616	290	355	2,118	2,203
German	147	169	33	32	176	221	90	58	....	7	446	487
Norwegian	9	19	16	24	254	388	35	63	1	1	315	495
Italian	....	....	2	3	173	317	82	101	1	....	258	421
Austrian	....	1	2	5	62	133	3	24	....	4	67	168
French	27	27	2	....	12	5	1	1	9	1	55	37
Danish	2	2	....	....	8	11	25	16	3	....	38	50
Swedish	....	2	2	1	26	33	6	14	2	2	36	60
Dutch	5	14	1	....	5	4	20	18	4	6	35	58
Spanish	1	1	....	....	5	10	20	15	4	....	30	30
Russian	....	1	3	....	23	26	4	....	....	....	30	27
Portuguese	....	....	5	5	5	6	6	4	....	2	16	17
Haytien	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	....	7	3
Belgian	3	7	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	9
Greek	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	....	5	1
Argentine	....	....	....	1	3	6	1	2	....	....	4	9
Dominican	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	1	3	3
Brazilian	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	5
Mexican	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Nicaraguan	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....
Costa Rican	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Peruvian	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Colombian	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	902	1,057	438	393	1,624	2,063	1,416	1,487	1,169	1,314	5,554	6,315

There were also 7 vessels of war of foreign nationality, to wit: Spanish, 3; French, 2; Austrian, 1; Brazilian, 1.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

The new Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City, comprising the old towns of West Farms and King's Bridge, held a meeting at Tremont yesterday morning. There were present Morris Wilkins, Franklin Edson, Mark K. Hamilton, Jr., and Ferdinand Meyer. Mr. Geo. H. Moller was absent. On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the board to organize by the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of Morris Wilkins as Chairman, Franklin Edson Secretary, and Mr. George H. Albro Clerk. The following standing committees were then appointed by the Chair:

On Teachers—Messrs. Hamilton, Meyer, and Edson.

On Finance—Messrs. Edson, Moller, and Hamilton.

On Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. Meyer, Moller, and Edson.

On By-Laws—Messrs. Moller, Hamilton, and Meyer.

On motion the Chairman was appointed ex-officio member of all the committees. The board next proceeded to the appointment of janitors for the several school buildings. George Cranston was appointed janitor of Public School No. 1, on Fordham avenue, Tremont. For the West Farms School, George Perrego, the present incumbent, was reappointed. Samuel McAdam was appointed janitor of Public School No. 4, familiarly known as the South Fordham School. Richard Odell was appointed janitor of the public school at William's Bridge. The appointment of janitors for the other schools in the ward was laid over. Mr. George H. Albro was appointed Principal of Public School No. 1, Tremont. Mr. Wm. S. Kennard was reappointed Principal of Public School No. 4, South Fordham, and Mr. James Buckout was reappointed Principal of the West Farms School. The appointment of Principals and assistant teachers of the other public schools in the ward was laid over until the merits of the several applicants have been further considered by the board.

The following resolution was then adopted by the board:

Resolved, That this board proceed immediately to take actual possession of the school buildings, appurtenances, furniture, and other property situated in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and that Morris Wilkins and Mark K. Hamilton, Jr., be and are hereby appointed a committee of this board to proceed forthwith to take possession of said school buildings, their appurtenances, furniture, and other property on behalf of this board and of the Board of Education of the City of New-York, and that said committee be and are hereby authorized and empowered to instruct the janitors of the respective school buildings of the ward, or, in the absence of the appointment of a janitor, some proper person to be selected by them, to keep and maintain the possession of said school buildings in behalf of this board and the Board of Education of the City of New-York; and, further,

Resolved, That said committee be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to take such steps as are or may be necessary to put the school buildings in proper condition for conducting the schools of the ward, and that said commiteee be and they are hereby authorized, empowered, and instructed to take possession of the school furniture, and transfer the same to any schools that may be deficiently furnished, and that said committee report their action and the condition of the schools, their appurtenances, furniture, and other property to the board.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.

At about 5 o'clock last evening a gang of drunken ruffians assaulted a woman while she was passing the corner of Seventy-fifth street and First avenue, and one of the rowdies stabbed her in the head with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Patrolman Crummie, of the Mounted Squad, who was on duty on Second avenue, witnessed the assault and hurried to the scene. He leaped from his horse and seized one of the ruffians named Thomas Mulligan, who lives at First avenue and Seventy-eighth street. The rest of the gang thereupon surrounded the officer and attempted to rescue the prisoner. They pushed the policeman against a cart and handled him roughly. In defending himself he struck Mulligan on the head with his club, smashing the baton and cutting Mulligan severely. The officer was then knocked down, and was brutally kicked and beaten by the scoundrels, and would undoubtedly have been killed but for the arrival of an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct, who dispersed the crowd and assisted Crummie in securing Mulligan. The officers started down First avenue with the prisoner, followed by the friends of the latter, who amused themselves by pelting the officers with stones. At Sixty-first street the crowd, having become considerably augmented, made another onslaught upon the two policemen with a view of rescuing the prisoner. Sergt. Hamilton, of the Nineteenth Precinct, hearing of the affair, turned out the reserve section of the force of that precinct, and hastened to the assistance of the officers. They charged upon the ruffians, and by a vigorous use of their batons, dispersed the mob, many of whom left the scene with sore heads. Edward Donnelly and John Fitzgerald, the ringleaders of the mob, were arrested, and, with Mulligan, were locked up at the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station. Patrolman Crummie was found to be severely injured, and was taken to his home.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

A woman of attractive appearance, who gave her name as Emma Snow, but whose real name is said to be Mollie Sutton, was brought before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, value $250, from Edwin E. Snow, an agent for a traveling theatrical company. It would appear that the parties had been living together at No. 55 Great Jones street, and that the woman took Snow's watch and chain while he was asleep, on the morning of the 29th ult. He procured the services of Detective Clapp, who went with him and arrested the woman. She asked permission to go to her bedroom and dress. On entering the room she locked the door behind her and jumped out of the window into the yard, from which she gained access to the Bowery through a store. She was subsequently arrested. The prisoner, who claims to be Snow's wife, was held for trial.

THE FRIENDS OF DUMB ANIMALS.

Yesterday morning Mr. Henry Bergh, on reaching the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, received notice of the following contributions in aid of the good cause: Bequeathed by the late G. C. Brown, Esq., of this City, $5,000; donation from Miss Ellen Dolan, $100, and $50 from W. J. Syms, Esq., of Westchester. Such New-Year's calls on an institution whose sole mission is to protect the inferior portion of God's creatures are very gratifying.

CHASE AND CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

At an early hour yesterday morning three burglars robbed the post office, a hardware store, and a cigar store at Hampton Junction, N. J., and fled from the town. The Sheriff of Hunterdon County started in pursuit of them, and learned that they had taken a Pennsylvania railroad train. Telegraphic information of the robbery and escape were sent to the towns along the line of the road. The men left the train at Elizabeth, and were captured in that city last evening by Sergt. Desmond and two officers. They gave their names as James Clark, James Moran, and Michael Hanley. Part of the stolen property was found upon them.

THE YONKERS WATER-WORKS.

Yesterday was a memorable day to the people of the City of Yonkers, the occasion being the throwing of the water-works open to the public. At 10 o'clock in the morning the Mayor of the city, the Water Commissioners, the Aldermen, Engineers, City Clerk, and the City Judge, met in Getty's Square for the purpose of exhibiting the working of the new water-works. The square was crowded with citizens of Yonkers who had assembled to witness the exhibition. Hose were attached to the hydrants, and streams were thrown nearly 125 feet into the air. The proposition to supply the City of Yonkers with a system of water-works was first made in August, 1872. Subsequent agitation brought it to the notice of the Common Council, and in September of that year a committee of fifteen citizens was appointed by the Mayor to co-operate with the Common Council in their efforts to secure a supply. In February, 1873, a law was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city to incur a bonded indebtedness of not exceeding $250,000, to cover the expense of constructing the projected works, and the council subsequently elected Messrs. Getty, Knox, Eckemeyer, Barker, and White a commission to supervise their construction. The Commissioners immediately addressed themselves to the task assigned to them, and selected Bowers Pond as the source of the supply. Since that time work has progressed rapidly until yesterday, when, the pipes having all been laid, the power of the projected source of supply was tested.

ONE DAY'S MAIL.

The following shows the average quantities of mail matter disposed of in one day at the New-York Post Office:

Letter Mail—Drop letters for other offices at half ounce, 259,976; received in mail, 19,273; whole amount of pouches dispatched for 338 post offices and 92 routes, 624 bags; weight, 4,386 pounds.

Paper Mail—Average number of sacks of matter received for distribution, 1,473, at an average weight of 70 pounds, 103,110 pounds; whole number of sacks dispatched for 308 post offices and 128 routes, 653; weight 1,550 pounds.

Foreign Matter—Average number of letters received per steamer, 24,689; average number of bags of paper matter, 49; weight, 1,779 pounds. Average number of letters dispatched per steamer, 30,025; bags of paper matter, 45; weight, 1,490 pounds.

Local Matter—Mail letters delivered by carriers, 107,154; drop letters, 67,035; mail letters delivered at boxes, 71,435; drop letters, 44,688.

Recapitulation—Domestic matter, 279,249 letters, 1,277 bags, weight 52.56 tons; foreign matter inward, 24,689 letters, 69 bags, weight 1.04 tons; total of matter dispatched over inland routes, 303,938 letters, 1,346 bags, weight 53.61 tons; local matter, 290,312 letters, weight 4 tons; foreign matter outward, 30,025 letters, 70 bags, weight 2,121 pounds.

RUMORED ARREST OF SHARKEY.

Warden Johnson, of the Tombs, called on Inspector Dilks, at the Police Central Office, at noon yesterday, and stated that he had just received a telegram to the effect that a man supposed to be Wm. J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, had been arrested in a village in New-Jersey, near the Pennsylvania border, and requesting him to come at once to identify the prisoner. Mr. Johnson appeared greatly excited, and seemed to feel confident that the fugitive had been captured. He requested that a detective be sent with him to the place where the supposed Sharkey was in durance, and one of the officers from the Central Office was detailed for that purpose. The Warden left at once for Jersey City, but up to a late hour last night no tidings in regard to his proceedings had been received. A rumor that Sharkey had been arrested in Philadelphia gained circulation last night.

A TIMELY ORDINANCE.

The ordinance introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Billings, requiring the various City railroad companies to remove the snow they may throw from their tracks on either side of the thoroughfare, so as to render them available for travel, promises to institute a much-needed reform. During the past Winters the course pursued by the companies in piling up the snow taken from their tracks on either side of the curbs, rendered the highways unsafe for travel, and resulted in great inconvenience to the public. The proposed ordinance will remedy this evil. It provides that the railroad companies shall obtain permits from the Commissioner of Public Works to use snow-plows, that they shall remove snow thrown from their tracks, and that in case of their failure to do so the Commissioner of Public Works shall have the work done, the expense to be chargeable to the companies.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

Officer McKinley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, found the body of Wm. Banta, a homeless drunkard, lying on the sidewalk in front of the Warren House, Nos. 163 and 165 Canal street. The body was taken to the station-house, in Mulberry street, where it was ascertained that death had resulted from fracture of the skull. Capt. Clinchy, Detective Keenan, and Officer McKinley proceeded to investigate the case, and found that Banta had been thrown out of the Warren House a short time previous to his death by Henry Hughes, the bar-tender. Three witnesses, who saw Hughes strike Banta and throw him out of the saloon, were sent to the House of Detention. Hughes was arrested, and committed to await the result of an inquest in the case, which will be held by Coroner Eichkoff.

THE JOHN E. DOWLEY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The head-quarters of the John E. Dowley Republican Association, No. 204 East Broadway, were opened yesterday for New Year's callers. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and a large number, irrespective of party, partook of the hospitalities of the association. During the afternoon a special meeting was held, when Mr. George Law, on behalf of the association and the Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District, in some very appropriate remarks, presented the patron of the association, Capt. John E. Dowley, with a very handsome gold locket, as a testimonial for his faithfulness and earnest efforts in the cause of Republicanism. After pertinent remarks by Capt. John E. Dowley and the President, Mr. Thos. Gallagher, the meeting adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Gov. O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. L. Marshall, United States Engineers, is at the Hoffman House.

Ernest Charlton, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. W. T. Horrobin, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. James S. Pike, of Maine, and Hon. F. S. Cardozo, State Treasurer of South Carolina, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

THE DEAD-HEAD BUSINESS.

The lunch-counter of the Maison Dorée has become a great haunt for gentlemen of the theatrical profession, and yesterday they were there in full force, as the system of matinées prevented them from the usual observance of the day. Florence, the comedian, passed through the saloon, arm in arm with Mr. Vernon and the manager of the Union Square Theatre. "There goes Palmer," said one of the leading Thespians; "he doesn't look like a man whose house is stuffed with paper." "Why, it isn't," broke in a friend; "he has splendid houses. Boucicault told me so himself." "Look here," said the first, "what the *Herald* says: 'The cash actually received by the house would bear no comparison to the amount called for by the paper which he kites among his friends and those from whom he expects favor.' What do you say to that?" "I should say," was the reply, "that the *Herald* ought to know; for if Seilhamer, their critic, got thirty tickets for one single piece, and a fair proportion of the other men of the paper got in like measure, I don't see what room would be left in the house for any one else."

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The retaliatory contest between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company still exists, greatly to the satisfaction of the traveling public. Mr. E. S. Young, the General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania route, announced the following as the latest and lowest schedule of rates between Baltimore and Washington to points named, and corresponding low rates to points beyond:

Pittsburg, Penn.	$5 00	Wheeling, W. Va.	$5 00
Columbus, Ohio	7 00	Terre Haute, Ind.	12 85
Richmond, Ind.	9 00	Evansville, Ind.	17 25
Cincinnati, Ohio	8 00	Dayton, Ohio	10 00
Indianapolis, Ind.	10 00	Kansas City, Mo.	27 00
Louisville, Ky.	10 00	Denver, Col.	68 50
Chicago, Ill.	14 00	Omaha, Neb.	31 50
St. Louis, Mo.	15 00	Peoria, Ill.	18 50
Milwaukee, Wis.	17 00	Mobile, Ala.	31 00
Topeka, Kansas	29 85	St. Joseph, Mo.	27 00
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31 00	Memphis, Tenn.	24 25
Dixon, Ill.	17 45	Nashville, Tenn.	17 45
Galena, Ill.	20 30	Minneapolis, Minn.	29 50
Galveston, Texas	56 25	New-Orleans, La.	38 00
Lafayette, Ind.	12 50	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	22 75
St. Paul, Minn.	29 25	Sherman, Texas	50 50
Vincennes, Ind.	14 50	Vicksburg, Miss.	38 00
Xenia, Ohio	11 90	Zanesville, Ohio	8 90
Quincy, Ill.	21 00	Iowa City, Iowa	21 90
Newark, Ohio	7 00		

It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Company have also reduced fares to correspond, and that the war is thus continued on the basis of equality between the two rival companies.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The new Coroners, Messrs. Woltman, Croker, and Eickhoff, entered upon their duties yesterday.

James Mansfield, aged sixty, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 75 Eldridge street, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Fritz Jaeger, eighteen years old, of No. 810 Second avenue, while loading a pistol, yesterday, shot himself in the face, inflicting a severe wound.

An unknown man, supposed to be a German, about twenty-five years old, died in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, yesterday, where he had been locked up for intoxication.

Joseph Richtenberger, aged nine years, of No. 333 West Thirty-eighth street, was accidentally shot in the hand yesterday by John Arnot, a youth, who was firing off a pistol, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Cornelius Shannon, fifteen years of age, residing at No. 172 Division street, had his left eye accidentally shot out with an air-gun, by a boy named Nicholas Lyons, in the shooting-gallery No. 39 Bowery, yesterday.

Oscar Melancon, a French photographer, twenty-six years old, committed suicide at his residence, No. 3 Hoboken street, yesterday morning, by taking cyanide of potassium. He was insane for some time previous.

The following have been elected officers of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. and A. M.: Chas. H. Covell, Master; E. V. Buck, S. W.; J. H. Ferris, J. W.; W. H. Lefferts, Treasurer; W. B. Shove, Secretary; J. F. Martin, S. D.; D. A. Anderson, J. D.

Police Justice Nelson K. Wheeler, of the Judicial District comprising the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this City, formally opened court yesterday at the old Town Hall of Morrisania and commenced his official duties. He was attended by his clerks, Richard D. Hamilton and Thomas Barker. The only case brought before him was one for drunkenness.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 25,611 arrests during 1873.

The inauguration of the new chapel of Dr. Scudder's Church, Hancock street, near Fulton avenue, will take place this evening.

A fire occurred yesterday in some sheds that have been used as storehouses on Vanderbilt avenue, which occasioned a loss of $3,000. The buildings were insured.

During a quarrel between George Richards and Patrick Collins, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ninth street yesterday, Richards drew a revolver and shot Collins in the arm. The wound is slight.

Andrew Hemlow, residing at the corner of Hicks and Degraw streets, fired a pistol loaded with powder and ball at Mrs. Ellen Welch yesterday. Hemlow, who was drunk at the time he fired, did not hit Mrs. Welch. The outrage was purely wanton, no provocation whatever having been given.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen in all the districts, and is above freezing, except in Minnesota; the barometer continues high on the South Atlantic coast, but the pressure is apparently greatest off the coast of Nova Scotia; generally cloudy weather and light rain are reported from Southern New-England, and thence westward to Michigan and south-westward over the Middle States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee; partly cloudy weather, without rain, but with increased humidity, prevails in the South Atlantic States; cloudy weather, with southerly winds and a decided rise of temperature in Alabama; clear or fair weather and light to fresh southerly winds prevail in the upper lake region and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light to gentle south-easterly and south-westerly winds, with generally cloudy weather and light rain, and without a decided change of temperature.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with continued cloudy weather and rain, probably clearing temporarily in Southern Virginia.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds and areas of rain.

For the upper lake region, and thence south-westward to the Lower Missouri Valley, light to fresh south-easterly and south-westerly winds, with slight cloudiness, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley, where rain may prevail during the afternoon or evening. No decided change of temperature is anticipated.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 31°; 6 A. M., 32°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 40°; 3 P. M., 41°; 6 P. M., 39°; 9 P. M., 38°; 12 P. M., 36°. Average, 36⅝°.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BROOME AND CROSBY STREETS.

A SILK HAT FACTORY DESTROYED—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $100,000.

At 1½ o'clock this morning a fire was discovered by Patrolman Quinn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, burning under the stairway of the four-story brick building, No. 39 Crosby street, occupied by Wm. H. Seymour & Sons, manufacturers of silk hats. The fire spread with such fearful rapidity that, notwithstanding the fact that an alarm was sent out quickly, and the prompt appearance of the Fire Department, the whole building was in flames before the engines were got at work. The flames spread rapidly to the building adjoining, which fronts on Broome street, No. 427, and which is occupied by Bradbury & Co., piano-forte manufacturers. Chief Rowe, who arrived promptly at the fire, ordered a second alarm to be sent out, and Chief Engineer Bates and a reinforcement of steamers and firemen promptly responded. Chief Bates took command, and by a judicious disposition of the force on the ground, soon succeeded in confining the flames to the buildings mentioned. Adjoining the building is a six-story tenement-house, principally occupied by Italians; but owing to the fact that this house is separated from the building by an alley-way about six feet wide, its safety was not endangered.

The basement of the Broome street building is occupied by John Shea, a tailor, whose stock was badly damaged by water. Three horses were rescued from a stable in the basement of the Crosby-street building by Officers Quinn and Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct.

Capt. Clinchy, with a large force of Police, was at the fire, and rendered efficient service.

The Crosby street building was completely gutted, and the upper portion of the Broome street edifice was burned out. The loss is roughly estimated at $100,000.

As we go to press the fire is still burning, but the firemen have complete control of the flames, and no further danger is apprehended.

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED.

At 10 o'clock last night Patrolmen John Gallagher, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and John Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, while dispersing a crowd of disorderly persons in front of No. 197 Baxter street, were assaulted and severely beaten. Gallagher was struck on the head with a brick thrown by Thomas Lawler, of No. 197 Mulberry street. Lawler was arrested and locked up.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Brady, J.—55, Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody, (two motions;) 242, The People, &c., Fincke vs. Rooney, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Case on for argument.—76, Hunt vs. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—REGULAR TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—ADJOURNED TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

A list of the first 100 causes on the Calendar of Commission of Appeals for the term commencing on Tuesday, 6th inst.: 1, In the matter of the petition of Ichabod Thayer, to vacate certain assessments; 2, Jones vs. The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company; 3, Crow vs. Kennedy; 4, Woodruff vs. Cook; 5, Collson vs. Arnot; 6, O'Blenis vs. Baring; 7, Rindge vs. Baker; 8, The Niagara Elevating Company vs. Sullivan; 9, Calkin vs. The Manhattan Oil Company; 10, Easton vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; 11, King vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 12, Spats vs. Lyons; 13, People ex. rel. Cooke vs. The Commissioners of Highways of the town of Greenburg et al; 14, Cutts vs. Guild; 15, Widenfeld vs. McKinney; 16, Concklin vs. Mitchel; 17, Woodruff vs. Valentine; 18, Elwell vs. The Grand street and Newtown Railroad Company; 19, Pond vs. Clark; 20, Williams vs. The People's Fire Insurance Company; 21, Dart vs. Walker; 22, Brown vs. Snell; 23, Johnson vs. Gatlin; 24, Buchanan vs. The Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company; 25, Lincke vs. Wilkinson; 26, The Reformed Church of Gallupville vs. Schoolcraft; 27, Mattison vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; 28, Knapp vs. Warner; 29, House vs. McCormick; 30, Jackson vs. Powers; 31, Powers vs. Jackson; 32, Powers vs. Jackson; 33, Sheridan vs. McCole; 34, Sheridan vs. Jackson; 35, Sheridan vs. Worth; 36, Sheridan vs. Jackson; 37, McDonalds vs. Titus; 38, White vs. McLean; 39, Carlin vs. Randolph; 40, Elmendorf vs. Lockwood; 41, Platt vs. Beebe; 42, Dudley vs. Scranton; 43, Harris vs. Badcty; 44, The City of Brooklyn vs. Dreslin; 45, Buchanan vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company; 46, Bacon vs. Gilman; 47, Aspinwall vs. Sacchi; 48, Fisher vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 49, House vs. Porter; 50, Wilkin vs. Barnard; 51, Newman vs. Beckwith; 52, Churchill vs. Onderdonk; 53, Baird vs. Daly; 54, Underwood vs. The Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company; 55, Merrifield vs. Woodruff; 56, Carpenter vs. Halsey; 57, Cramer vs. Metz; 58, Northrup vs. Hill; 59, Loughlin vs. Moore; 60, Davis vs. Gwynne; 61, Day vs. Hammond; 62, Sage vs. Volkening; 63, Burns vs. O'Reilly; 64, Hawkins vs. Palmer; 65, Hunter vs. Wetsell; 66, Foot vs. Stiles; 67, Traffarn vs. Crary; 68, Hallihan vs. Herbert; 69, Lyons vs. The Erie Railway Company; 70, Townsend vs. Bargay; 71, Mitchell vs. Reed; 72, French vs. Donaldson; 73, Turner vs. Lee; 74, Stokes vs. Johnson, Jr.; 75, Schoenwald vs. The Metropolitan Savings Bank; 76, Purdy vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 77, Knowlton vs. The Congress and Empire Spring Company; 78, Grube vs. Schultheiss; 79, Van Dyck vs. Maguire; 80, Cuff vs. Dorlan; 81, Gano vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 82, Spencer vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 83, Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan; 84, Rand vs. Pratt; 85, Shaver vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; 86, Thompson vs. Burhans, Thompson vs. Van Benthuysen; 87, The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company vs. Van Horn; 88, Butler vs. Hallinan; 89, Cavalli vs. Allen; 90, The Washington Iron Works vs. Fountain; 91, Pitts vs. Hunt; 92, Perry vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; 93, Hoag vs. Foster; 94, Holbrook vs. The New-Jersey Zinc Company; 95, Austin vs. Ahearne; 96, Van Loon vs. Lyons; 97, Mowers vs. Fetters; 98, Trumbull vs. Osborn; 99, Rudolphy vs. Fuchs; 100, Mullen vs. St. John.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Rate of Discount, in open market, for three months' bills is 4 1-16 ₱ cent., being 7-16 below the Bank rate.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 1.—United States 5-20 Bonds at 97 for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Cheese, 65s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Lard, 41s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 62s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon, 39s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—William Towne, James Orr, Jr., Mrs. E. Rogers, Miss Sadie Thompson, Geo. S. Geer, B. F. Stiles, T. A. Harrison, L. Rosenfield, N. Schindler, W. H. Rutherford, John Kelly, Mr. Wohler, Benj. Talmadge, L. R. Packard, Miss E. Thompson, W. G. Moody and wife, B. Bradbury, A. Hamar, J. Molnar, A. K. Brown, E. Dexter, T. Rickert, Mr. Meyer, John C. Thompson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Louis J. Ponvert, Joseph A. B. Webster, Mrs. Josefina Webster De Cardenas and five children, Ernest E. Barne, Miss Margarita Villiers, Francois Broisat, Felix Garcia, Mrs. Marie De Romero, Pedro Banees y Suares, Joaquin Rimda y Polledo, Francisco Sedano y Martinez, Louis Soldarini.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—Crichton S. Gavin, Martha Gavin, Christina Vass, Matthew Taylor, Rev. Dr. Porteous, Catherine Marshall, Frank A. Lindsay, Peter Duffy, Mrs. Elizabeth Duffy, Robert G. Bradley, wife, and three children, Elizabeth O'Brien, Thos. Halliday.

In steam-ship Corinth, from Porto Cabello, &c.—A. Angell, wife and child, S. Lindl.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:45 | Moon rises.5:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:07 | Gov. Island..7:56 | Hell Gate..9:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Corinth, (Br.,) Ecker, Porto Cabello Dec. 19, Curacao 21st, and Jacmel 23d, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Dec. 28, lat. 28 46, lon. 74 24, spoke bark Kate Cault, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro, for New-York, 20 ds. out; no date, lat. 37 10, lon. 73 40, passed a British bark, bound N., showing Nos. 7,540; Dec. 30, had a heavy gale from N. W., with high head sea. Left at Curacao, brig Curacao, for New-York, wtg.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship International, (Br.,) Hayward, London Dec. 1, and Gravesend 4th, with torpedo cable to United States Government—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (new, Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Dec. 13 and Moville 14th, with mdse. and 16 cabin and 29 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Centipede, Willett, Newburyport, for Philadelphia. Put into this port on account of head winds.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 14, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov. 21, James Clinch, a seaman, native of England, fell from foretopsail yard overboard and was lost.

Ship Workman, (new, 1,000 tons,) McGray, of and 6 ds. from Windsor, N. S., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay, for orders.

Ship Joven Thomas, (Portu.,) Felica, Lisbon Nov. 19, with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Irred, (Aust.,) Collndivich, Swansea 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Amicitia, (Ital.,) Beizo, Marseilles 73 ds., and 50 ds. from Gibraltar, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Medusa, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McNutt, Plymouth, Eng., 45 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is anchored at Staten Island for orders.

Bark Genitori R., (Ital.,) Brisco, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Il Leone, (Ital.,) Cicconardi, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar 23 ds., and 15 ds. from the bar, with mdse. to Joseph Merrill. Left in port bark Magdalena, Griffin, hence, arr. Dec. 2.

Brig Cato Annetta, (Dutch,) Verberus, Savanilla 34 ds., with hides and coffee to C. C. Abel—vessel to master.

Brig Anglo, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Acker, Inagua 12 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. C. R. Flint, Douglas, Cedar Keys Dec. 12, with cedar to E. Faber—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had strong northerly winds most of the passage; Dec. 18, lat. 26 53, lon. 79 44, spoke ship City of Brooklyn, from Mobile, for Liverpool, 14 ds. out; 24th, Cape Hatteras, bearing N. N. E., 35 miles, spoke brig Mary E. Thompson, from Boston, for Brunswick, Ga.

Schr. C. H. Lawrence, (of Wellfleet,) Jones, New-Orleans 12 ds., with molasses to F. Lyman & Co.—vessel to master. Dec. 27, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Sea Bird, from Savannah, for New-York.

SAILED.—Steam-ship Holsatia, for Hamburg; Miranda, for Havre.

WIND.—Sundown, light, S. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Arr. steamers Samaria, from Liverpool; George Arnold, from Baltimore; ship Sea Gull, brig George Gilchrist, from Baltimore; schr. Edward [illegible], Mayaguez—spoken, Nov. 26, lat. 9 16 N., lon. 30 54, bark Alice Tainter, from Philadelphia, for Rio Janeiro; Dec. 13, lat. 24 50, lon. 63, schr. C. C. Bearse, from Norfolk, for Barbados.

Arr. steamers Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; schr. Edwin T. Morrison, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—Arr. brig J. Ratchford, Maracaibo, for New-York; schrs. Ida Richardson, and Ella M. Baxter, from New-York; and N. A. Farwell, from Boston, with the loss of her mainmast.

Off the port, steam-ship Pernambuco, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; and barks Wentworth and Balgowine, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 1.—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Elmira Goody, from Europe; brig Mississippi, from Demerara.

Passed out, barks Concordia and Actin, (?) for Cork; Clifton, for Rio; brig C. M. Tucker, for Martinique.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 1.—The brig Martha, from Florida, for New-York, is here.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1.—Arr. bark Argonaut, from Montevideo, and ordered to Galveston; bark Impulse, from Liverpool, and ordered to Doboy; Br. schr. Adair; schr. David S. Siner, from Boston.

Below, a Norw. bark and Span. brig.

Cld. ship H. S. Sanford, for Liverpool; schrs. David Moodie and Eliza Babcock, for Jacksonville.

Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York; ship Carrie, for Liverpool; barks M. & E. Cann, for Liverpool; Industrie, for Falmouth; brig Jover Rosalia, for Barcelona.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 1.—Arr. schr. A. Hayford from Jacksonville, for Boston; Florence Dean, from Portland, for Baltimore; Glenwood, from Gloucester, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Anna Elizabeth, M. E. Graham, and C. H. Foster.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The following vessels have arr. at European ports from the United States:

At Queenstown—Arr. Dec. 31, barks Frugoni Devoto and Carpione, and ship Culzean. On Jan. 1, barks Jason and Tycoon.

At Liverpool—Jan. 1, barks Annie Cheshyre and Georgia.

At Dublin, to-day, bark Hildegaard.

At Dunkirk, yesterday, bark Joshua Loring.

The following vessels have sld. from European or other ports for the United States:

Barks Investigator, Adelina S., Prince Napoleon, Homeward Bound, Hero, Titania, and President Washington; brig Columbus, and ship Constantice.

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